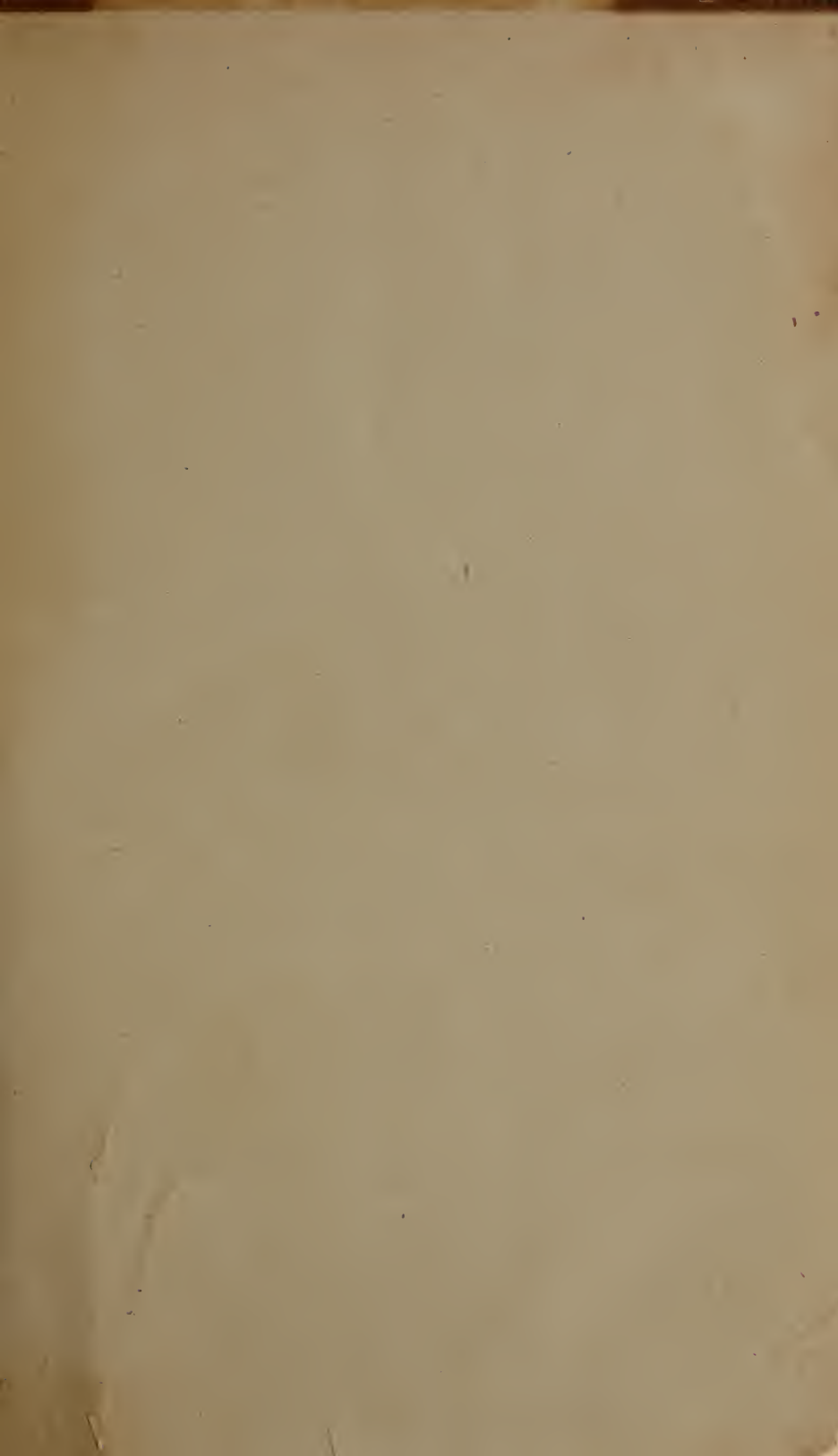


Division.....1.....

Section.....7.....

No.....





THE
PRESBYTERIAN MONTHLY
RECORD.

NOVEMBER 1874:

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION,
PETER WALKER, AGENT,
1334 Chestnut Street.

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The General Assembly has recommended that special Collections or Contributions for its Schemes be made on the first Lord's day of the following months:

<i>January,</i>for.....	<i>Foreign Missions.</i>
<i>February,</i>“.....	<i>Education.</i>
<i>March,</i>“.....	<i>Sustentation.</i>
<i>May,</i>“.....	<i>Publication.</i>
<i>July,</i>“.....	<i>Church Erection.</i>
<i>September,</i>“.....	<i>Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers.</i>
<i>November,</i>“.....	<i>Home Missions.</i>
<i>December,</i>“.....	<i>Freedmen.</i>

FORM OF BEQUEST TO ANY OF THE BOARDS.

The State laws differ so much that no one form will answer in all the States, but in every case it is essential to give the RIGHT CORPORATE NAME.

Bequests for Home Missions should be made to “*The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,*” which is now the corporate title.

Of the Board of Education, the corporate name is “*The Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*”

The Board of Foreign Missions is incorporated under the laws of New York, under the style of “*The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*”

The Board of Publication is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, under the style of “*The Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.*”

The Board of Church Erection is incorporated under the style of “*The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,*” incorporated March 31, 1855, by the Legislature of the State of New York.

Bequests that have been made to the “*Trustees of the General Assembly,*” or to the “*Trustees of the Presbyterian House,*” for Church purposes, will be valid.

All Bequests made to the incorporated Boards or Committees of the two late Assemblies are valid, and will be received by the Boards which are their legal successors.

The Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers, and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers requires the following form:

“I give and bequeath to my executors hereinafter named, —— dollars in trust, nevertheless, that they shall, within —— months after my decease, pay the same to the *Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,* for the use of the Fund for Disabled Ministers and their Families.”

When real estate or other property is given, let it be particularly designated.

THE
PRESBYTERIAN MONTHLY
RECORD.

VOL. XXV.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 1874.

No. 11.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

[The following paper has been approved and adopted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the American Home Missionary Society.

We trust it may lead to the utmost fairness and charity in both denominations in their treatment of each other. We regret that we have been compelled by want of space to omit certain portions of the paper, but we have preserved the outline intact, and given enough to show the intent of the paper.]

DENOMINATIONAL COMITY IN HOME MISSIONS.

It is currently reported that in many places, especially at the West, there are too many evangelical churches. In many small towns, having but 500 or 1000 inhabitants, there may be found five or six such churches, when one or two would better supply the real demand for the gospel, and meet the spiritual wants of the people.

Whether the division of the Church of Christ into various branches or denominations, differing from each other in polity and minor matters of doctrine is, on the whole, necessary or desirable, we are not called upon to determine. But where one such church is sufficient to meet all the spiritual necessities of the people, another church is manifestly undesirable. Especially is this true where the two are as nearly alike as ordinary Presbyterian and Congregational churches; or where one could prosper and become strong only at the expense of the other. Where the people of God would probably become alienated from each other by the existence of a second church, or where their labors would be divided, and burdens too heavy to be borne laid on the shoulders of the few who are doing their best to promote the cause of Christ, the existence of two such churches is greatly to be regretted, and if possible, should be avoided.

Complaints are frequently made to the "American Home Missionary Society" by Congregationalists at the West, that in given localities, where they have a church organized that is sufficient for the present demands of the place, and where they are striving hard to build up the cause of Christ and become self-supporting, the Presbyterians have come or are about to come in and organize a Presbyterian church, thus dividing their feeble forces, making it inevitable that, for a long time to come, both churches must be dependent

on missionary aid, and in various ways doing injury to the cause of Christ; and they earnestly protest against a second organization of the kind as quite unnecessary, and beg for some interference on the part of the Society to prevent it.

The Presbyterians hear similar complaints of similar aggressions on the part of the Congregationalists, in localities where the Presbyterians already have an organization, and the "Board of Home Missions" is appealed to in like manner to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity as the organization of a Congregational church in the place.

Inasmuch, therefore, as these two great Home Missionary organizations, the "Presbyterian Board of Home Missions" and the "American Home Missionary Society," represent the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the country, and these two denominations so far resemble each other in historic faith and modes of worship, not less than in the people to whom they appeal for sympathy and support, and on whom they rely for growth—all of whom may be necessary for the existence of a single self-supporting church at any given point—it has seemed desirable to attempt to remove the evils complained of, and, if possible, promote such a spirit of unity, that in no place should there be both a Presbyterian and Congregational church where either one would suffice for the furtherance of the Redeemer's kingdom.

These organizations disclaim all ecclesiastical authority, all power to create or disband churches or obliterate denominational distinctions, and all desire to exercise any control over the churches or to interfere with their liberty; but being entrusted with the great interests of Home Missions in our respective denominations, and expected to make the best possible use of funds put into our hands, funds always inadequate to the work we have to do, we have thought it a peculiar misfortune that both of these denominations should be represented in any place where only one church is necessary.

We have therefore determined to discover to what extent this alleged evil prevails, and then consider if it be possible to suggest some remedy. For this purpose we have examined the Records of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the three States of Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, believing these to be a fair picture of all the Western States. We find in these three States 1055 Presbyterian and Congregational churches. In 157 places there is both a Congregational and a Presbyterian church. In 56 of these places, embracing the cities and large towns, like Detroit, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Jacksonville, Springfield, Rockford, Dubuque, and Davenport, both churches have at least 75 members, and therefore may be regarded as having an assured future, and as necessary to the highest spiritual welfare of the people. There are also 24 places in which one church has 75 members or over, and the other less than 50, and therefore one church measurably strong and able to sustain itself, and the other manifestly weak.

But there are 50 places where neither church has over 60 members. In most of these places it is manifest that if the two could be combined in one harmonious church, it would be able to accomplish more for the cause of Christ than can now be done by two feeble churches, and it is equally manifest that in all new settlements, where any church at first must be weak and in need of foreign aid, it is better that there should be but one at first, and that of the organization that promises the greatest success.

It may be said, by way of apology and explanation, that any ten or fifteen

Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, or Presbyterians have a *right* to be organized into a church according to their respective denominational preferences; that in this country such a liberty is guaranteed to all. It may be said that the representatives of different denominations in our new towns at the West are not acquainted with each other; and each denomination, realizing the need of better religious privileges in the place, turns to its own for help, and thus plans are made almost simultaneously for the organization of churches of different names.

Or, it may be said that the people frequently have such faith in the future of their town or settlement that they expect each congregation to be self-supporting in two or three years; that the growth of the place will make necessary all the churches organized. But if we qualify our judgment by such considerations, and moderate our condemnation by such a view of the facts; if we could in truth say that there is never any undue denominational rivalry, or jealousy, or disposition to be first, or any unfair outside interference in the case; the mournful fact remains that in many instances neither congregation grows to self-support as speedily as was anticipated. There is in such a case:

1. A large and unnecessary outlay of missionary funds. The town does not grow; and the congregation is nearly or quite as feeble at the end of ten years as at the first, and all the generous and noble-hearted supporters nearly crushed by burdens which they are unable to bear, but which they can not throw off. Meanwhile both congregations, perhaps, are receiving aid from Home Missionary funds, with the sole expectation that they will be sacredly devoted to furnish the gospel to those who otherwise would be unsupplied.

2. In like manner there has perhaps been an equally unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the church in the erection of two church edifices where there was need for only one. This is eminently true when, as in most cases at the present time, the people of the place have drawn aid from "Church Erection" Boards, that have gathered their funds from their respective denominations.

3. There is also, in such cases, an equally unnecessary outlay of ministerial force. There is a constant demand in both denominations for more men for missionary work. The prominent and more important places, the railway centres, can be kept supplied; but there are wide wastes yet unsupplied, scattered sheep of Christ's flock, without any pastoral care; neighborhoods and new settlements constantly filling up with people who are members of the church or who have been accustomed to the house of God, but who now call in vain for the preaching of the gospel; and call in vain because the missionary organizations either have not the means to send a missionary, or no one to send. Now if these two congregations could be united, one church edifice not needed sold, and the proceeds devoted to the building of another where it is needed, the united congregation might spring at once to independence and self-support, and the pastor released could go to the "regions beyond"—to some unoccupied field where his labors would be abundant and successful—and the missionary funds hitherto used on the two missionaries in the place he has left behind, would give him an ample support in his new field.

4. Such fields and such inadequate support have dwarfed or crushed many a worthy minister of the gospel. There are wide differences in the capacities and attainments of men; but he must be a rare man whom a small field and poor pay will not make an inefficient minister. But give him work enough to tax his best endeavors; a congregation numerous enough to fire his enthusiasm; a church large enough to need thorough organization, and capable of

efficient wielding for the work of the Master ; and one such church in a place is better than two feeble churches, and one such pastor is capable of service scarcely inferior to that of two called to serve each but half the number of people. Give a man scope for his best powers ; tax all his energies ; fill his thoughts and heart and hands with duties to be done, and give a field to the church large enough to tax their sympathies and demand their best exertions, and we have the best conditions given for a successful pastorate and a successful church.

5. The presence of two such churches, in places where but one is really necessary, has proved the occasion of much unseemly strife between Christians of our two denominations. The scriptural evidence of true piety is brotherly love, and the world is to be drawn to Christ by observing among the people of God what shall constrain it to say, "Behold how these brethren love one another!" What then must be the effect on the men of the world when they see two churches, holding essentially the same great doctrines of salvation, but so magnifying minor differences that they cannot worship together or live together in Christian fellowship ; oftentimes divided into different and perhaps rival or hostile bands, not by the great and eternal verities of their common faith, but by non-essential and unimportant matters ! It is a great misfortune to have the people of God drawn into such a position of possible antagonism. But to the grief of Christians, and in spite of their best efforts to prevent it, bitter animosities and strifes, and long-continued alienations, have often been the result of planting two churches where but one was needed. Many are the instances in which pastors are drawn into the controversy, the Spirit is grieved, and the Church of Christ made a reproach to the world !

One would think that the wants of our country were large enough to exhaust all our missionary energies, however economically expended ; the field wide enough to give scope for all the resources at our command ; the opposition to the cause of Christ strong enough to induce the people of God to combine their forces against the common foe, and not waste their energies in mutual strifes, "biting and devouring one another." If a wider diffusion of intelligence regarding such strifes would inspire us to indulge a broader charity and a more comprehensive sense of reciprocity, and promote mutual love among churches of these two denominations ; if we could all be led to see that the triumphs of the Church over the world are vastly superior to the triumphs of one sect over another ; if to cultivate more of love to Christ and one another, would remove this evil, would it not be a blessed consummation, and a victory of grace over selfishness and narrowness of spirit much to be desired ; that would adorn the cause of Missions and do honor to the whole Church of Christ !

We therefore most earnestly recommend to all Presbyterians and all Congregationalists, especially to all our brethren in the ministry, and more particularly to all missionaries, superintendents of missions, agents, Presbyterian or Synodical missionaries, to study, first of all, the things that make for peace ; to yield more to the cause of unity than justice could demand ; to counsel and exercise mutual forbearance and charity, and a considerate regard for the preferences and opinions of others ; to magnify the weightier matters of our common faith and waive the less important ; to be careful so to advise and act with respect to all unorganized communities that, if possible, there may be but one strong and harmonious church organization at the first, whether it be Congregational or Presbyterian ; to avoid the wicked waste of funds in the support of two feeble churches, both of which must be weak, and which might become involved in bitter, protracted, and unholy strife.

We do not mean that the yielding and concessions shall be all on one side,

but shall be so evenly balanced and wisely adjusted as to spiritual and moral power, numbers, social standing, pecuniary resources, and whatever other elements are indicative of success, that disinterested and outside parties shall be constrained to say that neither denomination has taken undue advantage of the other, but that both have made suitable concessions and made an equal gain or suffered an equal loss.

With regard to places where both a Presbyterian and a Congregational church already exist, but where both are weak and but one of them is necessary, we would recommend that such churches meet together, and with prayer and conference seek to become one on any basis that is equitable and that promises good results. But we would particularly advise, as these bodies have standing committees on Home Missions, that Congregational Associations, and Presbyteries or Synods, appoint each a special committee of wise and judicious men who shall confer together, look over the whole field in their respective bounds, visit the places where such churches exist, recommend union only where there is good hope that it would be peaceful and permanent, and not break out in future strife and division; suggest plans of re-union on a fair and equitable basis, and by kind advice heal divisions, and strengthen the cause of Christ by making stronger churches, even though the whole number should be less.

We, as Home Missionary organizations, propose to listen to complaints, give advice, confer together and with churches and ministers when it seems necessary, and use all proper means in our power to discourage and prevent this great evil which we have been considering. We propose to examine more critically than heretofore the reasons urged for the occupancy of new fields, and to give or withhold Home Missionary aid in accordance with the principles herein set forth.

We do not expect that either the Congregationalists or Presbyterians will abate their affection for their own denomination, or respect any less than before the good men they have been associated with. The Church with whose history they have been familiar; for whose prosperity they have labored, and in whose communion parents and friends have lived and died, they cannot readily forget or cease to love. We only ask them to sacrifice their preferences, and it may be only for a time, for the higher good of the whole Church, the aggregate advantage of each denomination concerned, and the glory of the Master.

But the success or failure of the plan must depend on the people of God in these two denominations dwelling in the same localities. In some instances an effort at union will undoubtedly fail; in many, anxious and zealous friends at hand or elsewhere will proclaim that one denomination is obtaining undue advantage over the other. But there need be no alarm. If either denomination shall prove itself obstinate, grasping, unyielding, or overreaching, it will soon be known far and wide, and the good purpose we have in view will be speedily defeated, and the evils we deplore and are anxious to remove will continue to exist, and our efforts at harmonious action will have proved in vain. But we trust that the grace of God will lead all our people interested in the end we have in view, and favorable to the methods we suggest, to such candor and fairness in dealing with the subject, to such a spirit of self-sacrifice and brotherly love, that Christian unity may be promoted, the cause of Christ be advanced, and the evangelization of our whole country speedily secured.

We would call special attention to the following appeal to all the female readers of the *Record*. The distress of the missionaries' wives and little ones, especially in the locust-scourged sections of the West, is something appalling.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR HOME MISSIONS.

Woman's interest in Home Missions, and her sympathy for the wives and children of the missionaries at the West, has grown with the work from the beginning. In many of the old and stable churches at the East, there have been Female Home Missionary organizations, that for many years have quietly forwarded their annual donations to the Board of Home Missions, and sent a box of clothing to the wife and children of some missionary. For with their quick womanly instinct they early apprehended that of all isolation, loneliness, privations, and sicknesses that fall to the lot of a missionary family, the largest part falls on the missionary's wife. The missionary sees more of society; mingles more among his fellows; attends meetings of Presbytery and Synod, and makes exchanges with his brethren, where the best that others may have is laid under contribution for his comfort—while his wife, left at home meanwhile, without servants, without labor-saving conveniences common at the East, patiently bears her burden and does her duty for the Master's sake; suffering without murmurs to the last, and bravely cheering on her husband in his work. A great company of such have fallen on this high field of Christian enterprise, of whose labors and sacrifices the world has made no record. Some such noble women have gone to their rest from the missionary field this year.

But the interest of the women of our churches in behalf of their sisters on the Home field was never greater than it is now. It has quite outstripped the demand for missionary boxes. Hence the last General Assembly, seeing the importance of utilizing, systematizing, and directing their zeal, recommended to them "to continue their generous and affectionate endeavors to promote the comfort of the missionaries' families by donations of 'boxes,' *but also by organized effort to furnish money for the increase of their salaries.*" And in order to do this, they also recommend "that the women of every church (so far as possible) should give special attention to raising money for our Home Board two months every fall, *e. g.* October and November (or November and December). This would give time to hold at least one meeting to present the objects and to make collections, also for the putting up of boxes by those wishing or able to work only in this way."

These two months were designated because it is about this time that many societies begin to provide missionary boxes, which have sometimes been the measure of the benefactions sent from the Christian women in the churches to their sisters in the Home field. But there are many who are beginning to see that it is better to send more *money* to the missionaries. Missionary boxes are of great value; but the Home Missionary work needs more money. Money is indispensable. *More money* for an adequate salary is better than many boxes.

PLANS AND METHODS.

As to organizations, the Assembly wisely refrain from giving any advice, leaving every society and church to adopt its own method. We are satisfied that the ladies are too intent on giving bread to the hungry and help to the needy, to waste any time in discussing forms of organization. "The best way to do anything is *to do it.*" Hence the Assembly says: "In one or another form, through existing organizations or otherwise, as their wise hearts, counselling with the wise minds of our Board, may devise, we trust that a large increase of efficiency will be secured, and that steadily more and more this one mission work, for our land and for other lands, will become the work of our *homes.*" With any existing organization, or without any organization, let the ladies come to the help of their suffering sisters.

The Assembly also suggest that the Board "shall keep this matter in its own hands," and call to its aid responsible and energetic ladies in "central

positions." This we propose to do, and not only do we call on such ladies, but we also call on all the women in our Church; and if any woman feels her heart roused to do something for the good work, let her go at once to her pastor and ask him to call a meeting of all the ladies in the congregation, and ask him to address them, or procure some one else to address them, on the greatness of the Home Missionary work, the sufferings and sacrifices of the wives and children of missionaries, especially this year of scanty collections on the part of the Board, and of great heat and drought, and the great grasshopper scourge in many parts of the West. And then and there let collectors be appointed to take up contributions and forward them to the Board at once.

A PROMPT AND CHEERING RESPONSE.

A—, *New York, October, 1874.*

Dear Sir—I have just received your printed circular and regret to learn from it that the Board is \$80,000 in debt, with a prospect of its being larger "before we can make it smaller." There is obviously a lack of *pecuniary sympathy* for an object of so vital importance. It has my sympathy to the extent of one thousand dollars, which I will forward, say by the 1st of November, proximo. Fraternaly yours,

S. W.

That pays \$1,000 of the debt. Now let 79 other men speak out in like manner, and our debt is paid!

HOME MISSION APPOINTMENTS

MADE IN SEPTEMBER, 1874.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Rev. Allen Travor, Wampsville ch., N. Y. | Rev. B. C. Swan, Carmi ch., Ill. |
| Rev. E. B. Wells, Tyrone and Sugar Hill chs., N. Y. | Rev. J. G. Porter, Dupage ch., Ill. |
| Rev. J. G. Shinn, Waterford, Atco, and Berlin chs., N. J. | Rev. S. M. Pettengrew, Rockwood, Cave Spring, and Shiloh chs., Ill. |
| Rev. B. Russell, Farmington ch., Pa. | Rev. M. D. Edwards, St. Paul, Dayton Avenue ch., Minn. |
| Rev. C. G. Selleck, Datona, Port Orange, and New Smyrna chs., Florida. | Rev. S. Wykoff, St. Cloud ch., Minn. |
| Rev. M. R. Miller, Cloverport and Stephensport chs., Ky. | Rev. E. Schuette, Winona German ch., Minn. |
| Rev. C. E. Tedford, Madisonville, Mt. Zion, and Mouse Creek chs., Tenn. | Rev. W. H. Blair, Spring Lake ch., Mich. |
| Rev. D. McDonald, Baker's Creek and Cloverhill chs., Tenn. | Rev. F. H. W. Bruechert, Lansing ch., Iowa. |
| Rev. W. Taylor, Wilkesville ch., Ohio. | Rev. A. M. Tanner, West Liberty and Atalissa chs., Iowa. |
| Rev. L. N. Woodruff, Amesville and New England chs., Ohio. | Rev. G. Moery, Centre Township and Peosta German chs., Iowa. |
| Rev. S. P. Dillon, Mineral Springs and Rome chs., Ohio. | Rev. M. E. Grant, Moingona ch., Iowa. |
| Rev. J. Provost, Mowrytown French ch., Ohio. | Rev. J. Sylvanus, Earlham, De Soto, Jefferson, and North River chs., Iowa. |
| Rev. Wm. H. Bay, Tupper's Plains and Carthage chs., Ohio. | Rev. J. P. Finley, Brookfield ch., Mo. |
| Rev. S. C. Kerr, Mt. Sterling, Grove City, and Sciota chs., Ohio. | Rev. W. J. Lee, Holden ch., Mo. |
| Rev. S. D. Taylor, Tontogany and Haskins chs., O. | Rev. J. A. Whitaker, Rolla ch., Mo. |
| Rev. J. B. Hubbard, Bowling Green ch., Ohio. | Rev. J. G. Venable, Point Prairie ch., Mo. |
| Rev. D. W. Cooper, West Point ch., Ind. | Rev. A. E. Garrison, Newton and Walton chs., Kan. |
| Rev. J. Mitchell, State Line and Marsfield chs., Ind. | Rev. P. Read, Ellinwood and Atlanta chs., Kan. |
| Rev. M. J. Omelvena, Jefferson and Pleasants chs., Ind. | Rev. H. McLeod, Healdsburg and Windsor chs., Cal. |
| Rev. J. B. Crowe, Burton and Ellington chs., Ill. | Rev. R. G. McCarthy, San Francisco Memorial ch., Cal. |
| | Rev. J. R. Thompson, Olympia ch., Oregon. |
| | Rev. S. L. Gillespie, Corinne and Evanston chs., Wyoming Territory. |

RECEIPTS FOR HOME MISSIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1874.

☞ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY.—*Albany*—Albany 1st 172 62; Ballston 17; Johnstown 76 63; Saratoga Springs, 1st Sab-sch 25 64. *Champlain*—Essex 9 75. *Columbia*—Hunter Sab-sch 10; Rensselaerville 20 82. *Troy*—Stillwater 1st 27 359 46

ATLANTIC.—*East Florida*—St Augustine 1st 100

BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore*—Baltimore, Brown Memorial 100; Baltimore, Westminster, a member 5; Ellicott's City (Sab-sch 25) 30; Frederick 25; Mt Airy (Harmony) 4. *New Castle*—Port Deposit 25 69; Wilmington Central 150. *Washington City*—Prince William 1st 4 50; Washington, Assembly 14 17 358 36

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—*Otsego*—Exeter Centre 7 47; Worcester 10 61. *St Lawrence*—Watertown 1st 50. *Syracuse*—Hannibal 17 77; Liverpool 4 93; Syracuse 1st Sab-sch 125; Syracuse 1st Ward 1 73; Rev G S Boardman, D.D., 10. *Utica*—Holland Patent 35; Rome 61 74 324 25

CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati*—Cincinnati 3d 93; College Hill 47; Somerset 5 50 145 50

CLEVELAND.—*Cleveland*—Cleveland 1st 147 96; Cleveland, Euclid St 118 49; Newburgh 25; Springfield 5 50; Strongville 5 55; Rev James Shaw and family 18. *Mahoning*—Deerfield 12 06; Massillon Sab-sch 25. *St Clairsville*—Concord

36; Nottingham 60. *Steubenville*—Bethesda 15; Uhricksville 8 476 55
 COLUMBUS.—*Columbus*—London 15. *Marion*—Bloomfield 4 50; Milford Centre 7; Salem 3 34; Trenton 7. *Wooster*—Ashland 12 40; East Hopewell (Sab-sch 11) 66 70; Fredericksburgh 16 84; Nashville 38 30; Shelby, from J H Cook 5. *Zanesville*—Duncan's Falls 4 50; Salt Creek 10 70 191 28
 ERIE.—*Allegheny*—Freedom 5 75. *Butler*—Centre 12 16; Pine Grove 5 11; Pleasant Valley 7 65. *Erie*—Fairview 7; Girard Ladies Miss'y Soc'y 30. *Kittanning*—Mt Pleasant 7 50. *Shenango*—Clarksville 32 40; Slippery Rock 12 20 119 77
 GENEVA.—*Chemung*—Elmira 1st 17 26. *Steuben*—Bath 92 38; Corning 9 37; Prattsburgh 20 139 01
 HARRISBURGH.—*Carlisle*—Chambersburgh Central 20; Great Conewago, Ladies Miss'y Soc'y 46; Middle Spring 100. *Huntingdon*—East Kishacoquillas 68; McVeytown 24 25. *Northumberland*—Williamsport 2d 22 17 280 42
 ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—*Bloomington*—Jersey, Young Folks Miss'y Soc'y 16 50; Lexington 20. *Peoria*—Deer Creek 4 50; Lewistown 34 51. *Springfield*—North Sangamon 10; Virginia Sab-sch 5 70 91 21
 ILLINOIS, NORTH.—*Chicago*—Braidwood 7 27; Chicago, Noble St Holland 19 88. *Freeport*—Cedarville 5 38; Elizabeth 7 25. *Oltawa*—Granville 10; Morris 15; Waltham 13 50. *Rock River*—Fulton 1 86; Millersburgh 7 87 11
 ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—*Alton*—Blair Sab sch 3 60; Chester 11 50; Pleasant Ridge 7 50; Plainview 2 25; Virden 5 53. *Cairo*—Du Quoin 9 76; Fairfield 4 15; Golconda, add'l 10 54 29
 INDIANA, NORTH.—*Crawfordsville*—Dayton 20; Kirkland 2 25; Prairie Centre 3 50; Sugar Creek 3. *Fort Wayne*—Albion 5; Swan 1. *Logansport*—La Porte (Sab-sch 30 25, and Ladies' Soc'y 4 75)=35; Rensselaer 5. *Muncie*—Wabash 10 32 85 07
 INDIANA, SOUTH.—*Indianapolis*—Columbus 15; Greencastle 13 25; Greenwood 2 50. *New Albany*—Salem 7 50; St John's 3 75. *White Water*—Connorsville German 5; Laurel 5 52 00
 IOWA, NORTH.—*Cedar Rapids*—Richland Centre 3 40. *Dubuque*—Lansing, German 5; McGregor, German 7 50; Prairie 7 50. *Fort Dodge*—Sioux City 30; Storm Lake 3. *Waterloo*—Albion Sab-sch 1; Cedar Valley 7 64 40
 IOWA, SOUTH.—*Council Bluffs*—Clarinda 16 22. *Iowa*—Bloomfield 5 75; Keokuk, Westminster 23 36; West Point 13; Winfield 10. *Iowa City*—Washington 18 49. *Kearney*—Hastings 2. *Nebraska City*—Fairmont 5; Falls City 12; Greenfield 5 40. *Omaha*—Columbus 10 121 22
 KANSAS.—*Emporia*—Florence 10 50; Marion Centre 10 50; Quenemo 9 45; Wellington 4 15. *Neosho*—Central City 1 85; Pleasanton 1 25; Sugar Valley 2 36; Tah-lequan 6 46 06
 KENTUCKY.—*Louisville*—Elizabethtown 4 35; South Carrollton 3 50 7 85
 LONG ISLAND.—*Brooklyn*—Brooklyn 1st, Henry St, add'l 250; Brooklyn 1st, Remsen St 43 66. *Long Island*—Jetauket 18. *Nassau*—Huntington 2d 12 33; Jamaica 96 71 420 70
 MICHIGAN.—*Detroit*—Detroit, Westminster 10 32. *Lansing*—Lansing 1st 16 53; Mason 50. *Saginaw*—Bay City, Ladies' Miss soc'y 24 29 101 14
 MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul*—Belle Plain 7; Bismark 11; Jordan 5; Red Wing 3 54; St. Paul Central 17 82. *Southern Minnesota*—La Crescent 14 91; Brownville 6 65 27
 MISSOURI.—*Ozark*—Bolivar 2 70; Buffalo 2 50; Conway 4 65. *Palmyra*—Palmyra 2d 50. *Platte*—Chillicothe (Sab-sch 5) 30; St. Joseph, Westminster 1 90 85
 NEW JERSEY.—*Elizabeth*—Clarksville 4 44; Cranford 24; Elizabeth 3d 22 70; Elizabeth, Westminster 400; Perth Amboy 50; Plainfield 1st 9 37; Pluckamin 5 23; Roselle 1st (Sab sch 4 44) 13 66; Summit Central 11 47; Westfield 8 63. *Jersey City*—Norwood 50; Rutherford Park 15 13. *Monmouth*—Jamesburgh, in part 40. *Morris and Orange*—Madison 30 25; Mendham 1st 81 81; Morristown 1st 645 51; Orange 1st, add'l 50; Orange Central 150. *Newark*—Newark, Park

12 31; Newark, Roseville, add'l 25. *New Brunswick*—Stockton 6 50. *Newton*—Blairtown 24 66; Stillwater 14; Swartswood 3; Yellow Frame 6 68. *West Jersey*—Berlton 4; Tuckahoe 3 26; Vine-land 20 1,731 61
 NEW YORK.—*Boston*—Windham 24 50. *Hudson*—Callicoon 2; Circleville 12; Clarkstown Ger 5; Cocheton 6 75; Goodwill 15 80; Hamptonburgh 9 86; Middletown 1st 6 63; Middletown 2d 10 18; Scotchtown 15 49; Washingtonville 1st 12 33; West Town 8 94. *New York*—N Y, Ch of the Sea and Land 1 23; N Y, 13th St, Sab-sch Miss'y Assoc'n 250; N Y, 4th Avenue, (mon con 13 10, and "H I" 200) 213 10. *North River*—Poughkeepsie 24 75; Pleasant Valley 7 50; Rondout 64 79. *Westchester*—North Salem 10; Rye 213 29; Throg's Neck 18 932 14
 PACIFIC.—*Los Angeles*—Merced 35. *Sacramento*—Columbia 10 50. *San Francisco*—San Francisco, Calvary 140; San Francisco, Howard 55 26; San Francisco, Memorial 30. *San Jose*—Watsonville 5 275 76
 PHILADELPHIA.—*Chester*—Chester City 17; Doe Run 4 62; New London 10 36. *Lackawanna*—Franklin (Sab-sch 6 25) 10 19; Tunkhannock 21 02; Wells and Columbia 25. *Lehigh*—Shawnee 16. *Philadelphia North*—Roxborough 5 78. *Westminster*—Middle Octorara 23 75 133 72
 PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville*—Blairsville 17 08. *Pittsburgh*—Canonsburgh 18; East Liberty 66; Pittsburgh 2d 45 68; Pittsburgh, Shady Side 23 94. *Redstone*—Round Hill 7 40. *Washington*—Cross Creek 53; Upper Buffalo Sab-sch 5 70; West Alexander 147; Wheeling 1st 42 75. *West Virginia*—Walkersville 3 429 55
 TENNESSEE.—*Holston*—Jonesboro 6 16; Timber Ridge 19 cts. *Kingston*—Bethel 7 65 14 00
 TOLEDO.—*Bellefontaine*—Bellefontaine 4 68; Bucyrus 6 92; Crestline 10. *Lima*—Delphos 1 31; Sidney 1st 14 35; Van Wert 12. *Maumee*—Antwerp 5 54 26
 WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—Alden 12; Westfield 16 55. *Genesee*—Attica 38 80. *Genesee Valley*—Cuba 33. *Rochester*—Caledonia 30; Charlotte 20; Dansville 69 13; Lima 5 96; Mt. Morris 50; Parma Centre 14 60; Rochester Central 53 51; Sweden 25 368 55
 WISCONSIN.—*Chippewa*—Prescott 1st 3; *Lake Superior*—Ontonagon 4. *Milwaukee*—Beloit, Ger 5; Cambridge and Oakland 15; Manitowoc 1st 7. *Wisconsin River*—Oxford 3 50 37 50

Total received from churches, \$7,758 86

LEGACIES.—Bequest of Jesse C Stewart, late of Ridgebury, N Y 500; Bequest of James Hite, Terre Haute, Ind, in part 250; Legacy of Jacob Blazer, late of Gallia Co., Ohio, balance 70; Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, bequest of Miss Ellen Naglee, late of Philadelphia, Pa, 500, and interest 31 46=531 46 1,351 46

MISCELLANEOUS.—John J Schnall, Tedrow, Ohio 10; Mary Vance, Glendale, Ohio 10; East Bloomfield ch, N Y 57 25; G W Jermain, Esq, Albany, N Y 20; J D Guild, Atalissa, Iowa 3; J K W 10; Society of Inquiry of Union Theol Sem'y 2; Rev J W Allen 57; "C," Va 63; Mrs A B S Fisher, Kendall, N Y 5 229 25

Total in September 1874, \$9,349 57

O. D. EATON, Treasurer,
23 Centre Street, New York.

HOME MISSION ROOMS,

No. 23 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Cor. Secretaries—Rev. HENRY KENDALL, D.D.,
Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D.D.

Treasurer—O. D. EATON.

LETTERS relating to Missionary Appointments and other operations of the Board, should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretaries, No. 23 Centre Street, New York City. Letters relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, should be sent to O. D. EATON, Esq, Treasurer—same address—P. O., Box 3863.

SUSTENTATION DEPARTMENT.

Many persons seem to forget that this Department is so far distinct from Home Missions proper, that each has a separate treasury, and no money paid into one can be put into the other. The Sustentation Department is more deeply in debt than the other; but the missionaries cannot be paid till the churches forward the money. The Board has borrowed \$10,000 for this Department alone—more, in proportion, than for the other department, and do not feel authorized to go any further at present. The churches must help, and especially the amounts assumed on the debt at the General Assembly should be promptly paid.

Do not turn away from the cry of distress in the following letters:

S—A—, N. J., September 21st, 1874.

Before entering my son in school, I thought best to first inquire as to the prospect of the payment due me June 26th, under the Sustentation Fund? Can you give me any idea of the time I may be looking for it? By an *early* reply to this you will greatly oblige

Yours truly, R. J. B.

H—, W— Co., N. Y., September 21st, 1874.

I do not like to bring my claims to your notice, as you have so many of the same kind laid before you. But as I have exercised pretty good patience, I feel constrained to write to you in regard to the quarter's payment due me from the Sustentation, since the 10th of August, 1873, upon the strength of which I had to borrow money, while out of charge, during the past winter. I am very anxious to meet that indebtedness. I would be glad, therefore, if you will remember my claims as soon as the funds of Sustentation will admit of it, and oblige

Yours truly, A. S.

P—G—, Ill., September 21st, 1874.

Will you be so kind as to let me know what prospect there is of my receiving soon the amount due me from Sustentation. My year with that Committee closed the 1st of March last. At that time there was due \$150—two installments of \$75 each—but \$50 of that has been paid. I am urgently in need of the arrearage, \$100. Please let me know if I may expect it soon.

Yours truly, A. S. P.

W—, I., September 24th, 1874.

Enclosed I send my report for the quarter ending August 1st, 1874. Hard times and great scarcity of money have prevented my writing sooner. Business stagnant and trade dull; you will see, therefore, that it is impossible to keep along and make ends meet. My quarter due from *Sustentation Fund, May 1st, has not yet come to hand.* How do you think we can live? I have apologized to my creditors until I am ashamed to meet them. I would like to borrow \$200, and give my note for one year at 12 per cent., or even 15. I must try to pay debts due 6 to 12 months ago, and this living closely, too,—no help in the kitchen and five children to feed and clothe. I wanted to send two boys to an academy where the expenses are only \$50 per term, but could not. Others may be worse off. So we will try and wait patiently.

H. L. S.

T—, Mo., September 21, 1874.

I hope the state of funds will soon enable your treasurer to remit me a portion, at least, of the nine months now due. Times are very hard out west, but our people are doing their best. Our fall meeting of Presbytery has just taken place, and the application of this church was unanimously granted, the people agreeing to increase my salary \$100 from the 1st of December.

A. W.

W—, N. J., September 23d, 1874.

I write now to ask, as the month has almost expired, if you have the money for me. *I am very sorely in need of funds yet, and should like extremely to have the money at once.* If you can possibly remit, my dear sir, please do so at once. I will esteem it a great kindness if you can send me the money now. We have no money hardly now here; and therefore I need all the money which is coming to me. Do please send me the money at once, as I am very sorely pressed just now. I am in debt to the full amount of my quarterages now due; and therefore I need all my money to pay off an indebtedness already incurred. Hoping to hear from

you by return of mail, and that I may very soon receive my quarters' (two quarters) salary now over due, I remain yours very truly,
 P. S. Please send the money *this week* if you possibly can.

G. H. S. C.

G—F—, Kansas, September 21st, 1874.

I hardly know what to do; I know you can't make money; I know you can't pay it out when the churches don't pay it in; and I know you are doing all you can. I find no fault with you, yet what shall I do? The non-payment of the Sustentation last year until months after maturity; and of the last quarter of said Board there is still due, now almost a year old—and now, after being compelled, for want of means to live, to hunt a new field, and that field prostrated almost by the plagues of this country; and your Board so crippled and embarrassed that you cannot meet my last quarter—I again wonder what I shall do. But why do I write you? I have no reason, only a vague wonder whether my last report reached your office; if not, I will re-forward it. Sick, suffering, and sorrowing, I am fraternally yours,

H. R. S.

APPOINTMENTS IN SEPTEMBER.

Rev. F. D. Seward, Hannibal, New York.
 Rev. J. M. Cryster, Collamer, New York.
 Rev. L. S. Pomeroy, Savannah, New York.
 Rev. N. B. C. Comingo, Pittsburg (Mt. Olive), Pa.

Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, Dillsburg, Pa.
 Rev. P. McKinney, Corydon, Ind.
 Rev. W. W. Faris, Vermont, Ill.
 Rev. T. Campbell, Le Sueur, Minn.
 Rev. S. G. Hair, Sigourney, Iowa.

RECEIPTS IN SEPTEMBER 1874.

Synods in small capitals—Presbyteries in italics—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY.—*Albany*—Albany 1st 42 84; Saratoga Springs 1st, Sab sch 6 36; Northampton 25. *Champlain*—Plattsburg 15 89 20

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—*Syracuse*—Liverpool 1 23; Hannibal, from S W Brewster, Esq 50; Syracuse, 1st Ward 42 cts; Collamer 32. *Utica*—Oneida 1st 90 101 55

CLEVELAND.—*Cleveland*—Cleveland 1st 36 72; Strongsville 1 37; Cleveland, Euclid St 29 41. *Mahoning*—Youngstown 1st 26 77 94 27

COLUMBUS.—*Wooster*—Fredericksburg 2 94

ERIE.—*Allegheny*—Millvale 40; Sharpsburg 22 60. *Butler*—Centreville 2 85; Pine Grove 1 27; Centre 3 02. *Clarion*—Pisgah 13 26. *Erie*—Erie Central 75. *Kittanning*—West Lebanon 13 171 00

GENEVA.—*Cayuga*—Auburn Central 20 90. *Chemung*—Elmira 1st 4 28. *Steuben*—Bath 52 01; Corning 2 33 88 52

HARRISBURGH.—*Carlisle*—McConnellsburg 5. *Huntingdon*—Tyrone 20. *Northumberland*—Washington 13 11; Williamsport 2d 6 48 44 59

ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—*Peoria*—Vermont 18 50. *Springfield*—Providence 27 45 50

ILLINOIS, NORTH.—*Rock River*—Fulton 45

ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—*Alton*—Virden 1 36; Plainview 1 70. *Cairo*—Du Quoin 2 43 5 49

INDIANA, NORTH.—*Muncie*—Wabash 2 55

INDIANA, SOUTH.—*New Albany*—Corydon 34 00

IOWA, NORTH.—*Cedar Rapids*—Vinton 38 00

IOWA, SOUTH.—*Iowa*—Keokuk, Westminster 5 80. *Iowa City*—Washington 4 59; Sigourney 32 42 9

LONG ISLAND.—*Nassau*—Huntington 2d 3 36; Smithtown 9 12 06

MICHIGAN.—*Detroit*—Detroit, Westminster 2 55. *Lansing*—Lansing 1st 4 10 6 55

MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul*—St. Paul Central 4 41; Red Wing 87 cts 5 28

MISSOURI.—*Platte*—St. Joseph, Westminster 4 50

NEW JERSEY.—*Elizabeth*—Roselle 1st (of which Sab sch 1 10) 3 38; Elizabeth 3d 3 50; Pluckamin 1 23; Plainfield 2 33; Cranford 10; Clarksville 1 10; Summit Central 2 84; Westfield 2 14. *Monmouth*—Allentown 26. *Morris and Orange*—Madison 84 81. *Newark*—Newark Park 3 06;

Bloomfield, Westminster 26 50. *New Brunswick*—Amwell 2d 4 50; Stockton 2. *Newton*—Blairstown 6 12; Yellow Frame 1 66. *West Jersey*—Blackwoodtown 20; Fislerville 50 251 23

NEW YORK.—*Hudson*—Circleville 6 42; Scotchtown 3 35; West Town 2 22; Middletown 2d 2 53; Good Will 3 92; Middletown 1st 1 63; Hamptonburg 2 45; Washingtonville 1st 3 06. *New York*—Sea and Land 31 cts. *North River*—Newburgh 1st 56; Rondout 16 09 97 98

PHILADELPHIA.—*Chester*—Westchester 35 63; New London (of which 5 from Dr Frank L Du Bois, U S N) 7 57. *Lackawanna*—Franklin 9 50 cts; Troy 17 97. *Westminster*—Monegan 30. "D" 10 102 15

PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville*—New Alexandria 3 99. *Pittsburgh*—Shady Side 5 95; Pittsburgh 2d 11 35; Mt. Olive 25. *Redstone*—Round Hill 1 83 48 12

TENNESSEE.—*Holston*—Jonesboro 1 53; Timber Ridge 4 cts 1 57

TOLEDO.—*Bellefontaine*—Bucyrus 1 47; Bellefontaine 1st 1 16. *Huron*—Monroeville 9 50. *Lima*—Delphos 33 cts 12 46

WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—Westfield 4 11; *Genesee Valley*—Cuba 10. *Rochester*—Lima 1 47; Rochester Central 13 28 28 86

Total received from churches, \$1,331 31

MISCELLANEOUS.—"C," Va 15 00

Total in September 1874, \$1,346 31

O. D. EATON, Treasurer,

23 Centre Street, New York.

HOME MISSION ROOMS,

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE HARVEST TRULY IS GREAT, BUT THE LABORERS ARE FEW; PRAY YE THEREFORE THE LORD OF THE HARVEST THAT HE WOULD SEND FORTH LABORERS INTO HIS HARVEST.—Luke x. 2.

THE TREASURY.

The 1st of October ends the first half of the financial year of the Board.

The receipts for this half of the year, during the past four years, are as follows :

1871	1872	1873	1874
\$26,822.	\$32,393.	\$26,121.	\$17,503.

The Board had confidently expected to have received enough during these months to have paid off the balance of the May appropriations and its previous debt. We regret to say that on the 1st of October there still remains unpaid in bank one note of \$4,000, and another of \$1,000.

Some of the wealthy contributors to the Board inform us that they have had great losses during the past year, and therefore can do little for it now. Many of the abler churches in the commercial centres are not able to help as much as usual.

The necessity evidently lies, in God's providence, upon every pastor, in taking up collections for this cause, to make an earnest appeal to his people, that each one who loves the Saviour shall give liberally to aid the Church in furnishing "laborers for the harvest." The many contributions from smaller givers, accompanied with prayer, are the reliance and hope of the Board.

PIETY BEFORE GOD.

The young men in our colleges and theological seminaries are now buckling on their harness for the winter's work. That which all of them need for determination, happiness and success in it, is a close and constant walk with God, and the bestowment of his gifts upon the mind and heart.

The Board of Education, as the organ of the Church, would earnestly keep this thought before the candidates for the ministry under its general care. The Board was originally the product of revivals, and of the baptism of the Church with the missionary spirit. It lives and prospers in the measure in which the influences of the Holy Spirit are granted from on high. It has ever been solicitous, most of all, for the *piety* of candidates for the ministry.

A very interesting illustration of this declaration occurred more than forty years ago, at a time when the spiritual supervision of the candidates was not, as now, in the hands of the Presbyteries, but was chiefly committed to the Board, and a second secretary was employed in its outside work. Amidst the great outpourings of the Holy Spirit about that time, the Board was deeply anxious that the candidates under its care should be thoroughly imbued with their power. Some of its members made the declaration that "the training of young men to *ardent piety*, and as to all that part of their furniture which may be eminently called the *practical part*, is unspeakably more important than it has been heretofore commonly viewed." These gentlemen therefore invited the celebrated preacher, Dr. Asahel Nettleton, to "visit, at least once in every year, and as much oftener as circumstances will admit, all the seminaries, colleges and academies in which their beneficiaries are located, and to have faithful and affectionate pastoral interviews with them, as a measure of which the effects might be salutary, and exceedingly important to the interests of religion in the United States, and hence to the cause of Christ everywhere." Dr. Nettleton could not do the work.

Power with God is the means of power with men.

WHAT A PEOPLE CAN DO.

We met within the half-built walls of what will be a very pretty little church edifice. But it was as yet the first day of the creation within them, "without form;" but not "void," for the space was filled with three hundred people—a few men, more women, and a crowd of wondering children.

Well, what were we to do? Why, lay the corner stone. This was what brought us together; but first we must make a great effort to get some money, that the church when built might be presented to the LORD, free of debt to man.

The trustees had met the night previous, and after much consideration thought that several hundred dollars might be raised; possibly even a thousand! The prospect, as our eyes swept over the few men, the larger number of women, and the groups of little fellows not yet old enough for pockets and of girls to whom evidently pennies were rare and chiefly meant mint-stick, was certainly not promising for even a few hundreds of dollars.

The people, poor as they were—most of them laboring men, receiving weekly wages which only with the greatest economy paid for rent, fuel, food and clothing, for their families—had already paid or promised ten thousand dollars. Fifteen thousand more was needed; and the building could not go forward a step now, without two thousand five hundred of it. The present task was to raise all that was possible of that two thousand five hundred dollars.

Often we had seen much better dressed congregations, four or six times as large, diligently fished over with all sorts of bait, for home missions, and foreign missions, and education, and sabbath-schools, with a net result of fifty or a hundred dollars. Was it possible to get this two thousand five hundred!

But our preacher and his allies meant business. At it they went. First, a stirring hymn, and a suitable passage of scripture, and a cheerful grateful prayer. Then a report, and a practical address, opening the way. Then another, with a few happy anecdotes. Then a reminder of the great goodness of God, in the gifts of his Holy Spirit, and in mercies to the church and its families.

The eyes of the people shone with the light of earnest purpose. Three gave a hundred dollars each. Then there were some fifties, and some tens, and some ones, and some fives. Then a lull, and some long breathing. The end was yet far off. We had not yet a thousand dollars.

Now for a strong heave! A noble brother from "outside" offered a fifty, on condition that nine more could be obtained. One joined him; another; after some waiting, another; with much effort a fifth was obtained. Then one whom many good people know and respect, who had sat silent with his face down, broke the suspense by a generous offer that he would finish the ten fifties, provided *all* of the entire sum wanted could be raised from those present.

It was a generous, a bold offer. Day began to break. The women earnestly offered their ones, or twos, or fives. The children gave, or promised, of the wages which their thin fingers earned in the neighboring woollen mills. It was "a pull altogether!"

The two thousand five hundred was raised!

What moist eyes, and grateful happy faces! Every heart truly felt the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

There was a lesson in that effort, for our own cause. Ah, if people do but love the Church of Christ, do but love Christ, but are *willing* to give money to train a ministry of the glad tidings of great joy, and send them forth into all the world, how much more they *can* give than they *do* give.

It is a pleasant thing to give some of the poor bricks, and timbers and stones, which are to be laid in the material house in which we and our children shall worship God. Is it not truly a more joyful and blessed privilege to be allowed to assist in gathering and shaping and putting into their beautiful courses, and

arches, and pillars, those "lively stones" which "are built up a spiritual house," a temple for an habitation of God through the Spirit, a temple which shall be co-extensive in magnitude with the solid globe from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, a temple which *ЖЕHOVAH* shall "fill with his glory?"

EDUCATION OF CHURCHES IN BENEFICENCE.

Some of the Presbyteries have very earnestly undertaken the training of their churches in the giving of their substance to the LORD; a duty which will bring *quadruple* blessings. That is, it will bring both temporal and spiritual good, to both the givers and the receivers, of what is given for Jesus Christ. How "*manifest*" the reward, we learn from Christ's own lips. (Compare Luke xviii. 30 with Matt. xix. 29). The accruing benefits are assuredly worth the labors to obtain them.

We have seen several printed schedules of contributions, which are calculated to have a good effect in stirring up those who are laggard in duty. The grand motive power must be love; the love of Christ, and the love of suffering men. This power must be directed in its course by intelligent acquaintance with the objects of beneficence. But these schedules are very useful to remind the negligent of their duty. They are the corporal's guard which brings in stragglers, and inspires good discipline in the camps.

An excellent circular to its churches from the Presbytery of Genesee lies before us. It furnishes four complete tables. Each of these tables contains columns of names and figures arranged so as to cover the four years: 1870-1, 1871-2, 1872-3, and 1873-4. Table I shows "The Fidelity of Churches in Taking the Collections Enjoined by the General Assembly." It gives the number of collections taken for the eight causes which belong to the Assembly, in each of the congregations, by name. Table II tells the total "Number of Collections for all the Boards," how many have been taken, and how many omitted in each year. Table III gives the "Number of Churches Contributing to the Several Boards," for the four years, a column for each Board. Table IV, the "Contributions for 1873-4; also Aggregates and Averages per Member, for each of the years mentioned."

Such a table as this could only have been prepared with much labor, and by brethren who are heartily and truly interested in the growth of their churches and people in knowledge, and in faithfulness to their covenant with Christ and his Church.

The statements are pressed upon the earnest consideration of "all the congregations, and every member thereof, old or young," by a short address, which, with the omission of two or three sentences, is as follows:

"A careful consideration of these exhibits will, it is hoped, incite us all to more earnest, intelligent, systematic, scriptural beneficence. * * The frequent injunctions of Assembly and Presbytery, the pressing calls of a perishing world, the notable openings and facilities of Providence, the longing desire for divine blessings upon ourselves, the impulses of gratitude and love to him 'who loved us and gave himself for us,' all urge to 'abound in the grace of giving.' Let all our congregations, and every member thereof, old or young, have opportunity, at least yearly, to contribute, by whatever system, some gift, large or small 'as God hath prospered,' to each and all of these departments of our Church-work. * * Let us fill up the columns, and 'advance all along the line.' 'Give a portion to seven, and also to eight, for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth.' 'The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.' The Head of the Church, the Captain of our salvation bids us Go Forward!"

Circulars of this kind to their churches have been prepared by several Presbyteries. It would be well if copies of them could be exchanged between Presbyteries, that by comparison of them their best features might be more widely known.

(Receipts in August, concluded from page 302.)

HARRISBURGH.— <i>Carlisle</i> —Waynesboro 3 14. <i>Huntingdon</i> —Bedford. Mrs E W Burd 1 35; Lewistown 13 48. <i>Northumberland</i> —Lewisburgh 70; <i>Lycoming Centre</i> 10; <i>Williamsport</i> 2d 3 04 101 01	NEW YORK.— <i>Hudson</i> —Cochection 18 cts; Good- will 4 12; <i>Hamptonburgh</i> 2 61; <i>Middletown</i> 1st 4 31; <i>Middletown</i> 2d 4 19; <i>Palisades</i> 2 50. <i>North River</i> — <i>Little Britain</i> 4 45 22 36
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.— <i>Peoria</i> — <i>French Grove</i> 3 00	PHILADELPHIA.— <i>Chester</i> — <i>Media</i> 2 27. <i>Lacka- wanna</i> — <i>Dunmore</i> 6; <i>Liberty</i> 91 cts; <i>Rome</i> 1; <i>Scranton</i> 1st 170. <i>Lehigh</i> — <i>Stroudsburg</i> 28 03 207 21
ILLINOIS, SOUTH.— <i>Alton</i> — <i>Staubtown</i> 4. <i>Cairo</i> — <i>Grand Tower</i> 55 cts; <i>Pisgah</i> 11 50; <i>Shawnee- town</i> 1 60. <i>Mattoon</i> — <i>Tuscola</i> 1st 4 30 21 95	PITTSBURGH.— <i>Blairsville</i> — <i>Johnstown</i> 25; <i>New Alexandria</i> 3 75. <i>Pittsburgh</i> — <i>East Liberty</i> 41 90; <i>Pittsburgh</i> 2d 6 59; <i>Pittsburgh</i> , <i>Shady Side</i> 2 60. <i>Washington</i> — <i>East Buffalo</i> 17 60; <i>Wheeling</i> 4th 16 cts 97 60
INDIANA, NORTH.— <i>Logansport</i> — <i>Crown Point</i> 2. <i>Muncie</i> — <i>Wabash</i> 2 95 4 95	TOLEDO.— <i>Bellefontaine</i> — <i>Bellefontaine</i> 2 95; <i>Bucyrus</i> 1 40; <i>Crestline</i> 20; <i>Upper Sandusky</i> 4. <i>Huron</i> — <i>Republic</i> 55 cts. <i>Lima</i> — <i>Delphos</i> 56 cts. <i>Mausnee</i> — <i>Delta</i> 5 34 46
INDIANA, SOUTH.— <i>Vincennes</i> — <i>Claiborne</i> 5; <i>Howsville</i> 3 8 00	WESTERN NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> — <i>Buffalo</i> , <i>West- minster</i> 10 84; <i>Westfield</i> 2 79. <i>Rochester</i> — <i>Ge- nesee Central</i> , "D" 10; <i>Rochester Central</i> 13 08 36 71
IOWA, NORTH.— <i>Cedar Rapids</i> — <i>Richland Centre</i> 4 40	WISCONSIN.— <i>Lake Superior</i> — <i>Sault Ste Marie</i> 7. <i>Milwaukee</i> — <i>Delafield</i> 49 cts; <i>Ottawa</i> 48 cts 7 97 1,222 96
IOWA, SOUTH.— <i>Council Bluffs</i> — <i>College Springs</i> 1. <i>Iowa</i> — <i>Keokuk</i> , <i>Westminster</i> 6 56; <i>Kossuth</i> 1st 1 55; <i>Mt Pleasant</i> 1st 4 14. <i>Iowa City</i> — <i>Le Claire</i> 2; <i>Mt Union</i> 2 80; <i>Princeton</i> 3 70 21 75	LEGACIES. Interest in part on John Means' Legacy 175; Mrs C H L Brown, Legacy in part 23 198 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Louisville</i> — <i>Cloverport</i> 7; <i>Louis- ville</i> , <i>Walnut St</i> 1 02 8 02	REFUNDED. F H C 100 00
MICHIGAN.— <i>Saginaw</i> — <i>Bay City</i> 3 52	MISCELLANEOUS. "G R," Princeton, N J 10; M Hulbert, N Y 83 cts; J O Woraldo, Chardon, Ohio 2 12 83
MINNESOTA.— <i>Winona</i> — <i>Preston</i> 1 70	Total Receipts in August, \$1,533 79
MISSOURI.— <i>Palmyra</i> — <i>Bird's Eye Ridge</i> 63 cts; <i>Sullivan</i> 1st 68 cts. <i>St Louis</i> — <i>Bethel German</i> 20 21 31	
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Elizabeth</i> — <i>Pluckamin</i> 1 22; <i>Summit West</i> 2 45; <i>Westfield</i> 3 79. <i>Jersey City</i> — <i>Tenafly</i> 3 33. <i>Monmouth</i> — <i>Oceanic</i> 2 35. <i>Mor- ris</i> and <i>Orange</i> — <i>Morristown</i> 1st 10 18. <i>Newark</i> — <i>Newark</i> , <i>Park</i> 2 15; <i>Newark</i> , <i>Wickliffe</i> 6 37. <i>New Brunswick</i> — <i>Stockton</i> 2 50. <i>Newton</i> — <i>New- town</i> 97. <i>West Jersey</i> — <i>Greenwich</i> 57 70 189 04	

RECEIPTS IN SEPTEMBER 1874.

63 Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in italics—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY.— <i>Albany</i> — <i>Greenbush</i> 18 50; <i>Prince- town</i> 11. <i>Champlain</i> — <i>Plattsburgh</i> 20. <i>Columbia</i> — <i>Hunter</i> 9 60 59 10	NEW JERSEY.— <i>Elizabeth</i> — <i>Cranford</i> 22 31; <i>Eliza- beth</i> 3d 4 20; <i>Plainfield</i> 1st 2 61; <i>Pluckamin</i> 1 47; <i>Roselle</i> 1st 3 81. <i>Jersey City</i> — <i>Hoboken</i> 1st 11; <i>Paterson</i> 1st 30. <i>Morris</i> and <i>Orange</i> — <i>Orange</i> 1st 50. <i>Newark</i> — <i>Newark</i> , <i>Park</i> 3 44. <i>New Brunswick</i> — <i>Stockton</i> 2. <i>Newton</i> — <i>Stillwater</i> 16 146 84
CENTRAL NEW YORK.— <i>Otsego</i> — <i>Guilford Centre</i> 10. <i>Syracuse</i> — <i>Collamer</i> 8; <i>Liverpool</i> 1 38 19 38	NEW YORK.— <i>Hudson</i> — <i>Goodwill</i> 4 40; <i>Middle- town</i> 1st 1 85; <i>Middletown</i> 2d 2 84; <i>Scotchtown</i> 1 78; <i>West Town</i> 2 50. <i>New York</i> — <i>New York</i> , <i>Murray Hill</i> 28 41 37
CINCINNATI.— <i>Cincinnati</i> — <i>Cincinnati</i> , <i>Walnut Hills</i> 6 71; <i>College Hill</i> 18; <i>Montgomery</i> 14 38 71	PHILADELPHIA.— <i>Lackawanna</i> — <i>Franklin</i> 1 10; <i>Wilkesbarre</i> 132 71. <i>Lehigh</i> — <i>Pottsville</i> 2d 10. <i>Philadelphia Central</i> — <i>Philadelphia</i> , <i>West Arch St</i> 49 10. <i>Philadelphia North</i> — <i>Frankford</i> 25. <i>Westminster</i> — <i>York</i> 40 257 91
CLEVELAND.— <i>Cleveland</i> — <i>Collamer</i> 23 60; <i>New- burgh</i> 20. <i>Mahoning</i> — <i>Poland</i> 12. <i>Steubenville</i> — <i>Sloan Memorial</i> 7 07 62 67	PITTSBURGH.— <i>Blairsville</i> — <i>New Alexandria</i> 4 49. <i>Pittsburgh</i> — <i>East Liberty</i> 23 76; <i>Pittsburgh</i> 2d 12 73; <i>Pittsburgh</i> , <i>Shady Side</i> 6 68 47 66
ERIE.— <i>Erie</i> — <i>Mercoer</i> 2d 7. <i>Shenango</i> — <i>Nesh- annock</i> 25 44 32 44	TENNESSEE.— <i>Holston</i> — <i>Jonesboro</i> 1 72. <i>Kings- ton</i> — <i>Clover Hill</i> 2. <i>Union</i> — <i>St. Paul</i> 2 50 6 22
GENEVA.— <i>Cayuga</i> — <i>Auburn</i> 1st 79 16. <i>Chemung</i> — <i>Elmira</i> 1st 4 84; <i>Havana</i> 5 71. <i>Geneva</i> — <i>Ge- neva</i> 1st 66 40. <i>Steuben</i> — <i>Bath</i> 36 78; <i>Cohocton</i> 7 199 89	TOLEDO.— <i>Bellefontaine</i> — <i>Bucyrus</i> 1 65; <i>Wyan- dotte</i> 2 40. <i>Lima</i> — <i>Delphos</i> 37 cts 4 42
HARRISBURGH.— <i>Carlisle</i> — <i>McConnellsburgh</i> 6. <i>Huntingdon</i> — <i>East Kishacoquillas</i> 25; <i>Williams- burgh</i> 20 51 00	WESTERN NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> — <i>St. Catherine's</i> 14; <i>Westfield</i> 4 63. <i>Genesee</i> — <i>Corfu</i> 5. <i>Niagara</i> — <i>Porter</i> 1st 14. <i>Rochester</i> — <i>Lima</i> 1 66; <i>Mt. Mor- ris</i> 10; <i>Rochester Central</i> 14 94 64 23
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.— <i>Bloomington</i> — <i>Jersey</i> 10; <i>Mackinaw</i> 3 75. <i>Schuyler</i> — <i>Shuloh</i> 1. <i>Spring- field</i> — <i>North Sangamon</i> 10 24 75	WISCONSIN.— <i>Wisconsin River</i> — <i>Kilbourn City</i> , 1st German 2 60
ILLINOIS, NORTH.— <i>Chicago</i> — <i>Chicago</i> 2d 363; <i>Wilmington</i> 10 373 00	Total, \$1,544 43
ILLINOIS, SOUTH.— <i>Alton</i> — <i>Plainview</i> 80 cts; <i>Virden</i> 1 55 2 35	REFUNDED. "H S B" 15 00
INDIANA, NORTH.— <i>Crawfordsville</i> — <i>Bethel</i> 3 50; <i>Darlington</i> 5 50; <i>Dover</i> 5 51. <i>Muncie</i> — <i>Hope- well</i> 2; <i>Noblesville</i> 4; <i>Wabash</i> 2 88 23 39	Total Receipts in September, \$1,559 48
INDIANA, SOUTH.— <i>Indianapolis</i> — <i>Columbus</i> 6 50	E. G. WOODWARD, Treasurer. 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
IOWA, SOUTH.— <i>Iowa</i> — <i>Keokuk</i> 6 53	Reports and correspondence relating to the general business of the Board, address to WIL- LIAM SPER, D.D., Corresponding Secretary.
KANSAS.— <i>Emporia</i> — <i>Burlingame</i> 75 cts 75	
LONG ISLAND.— <i>Nassau</i> — <i>Babylon</i> 37 21	
MICHIGAN.— <i>Detroit</i> — <i>Detroit</i> , <i>Westminster</i> 2 88; <i>Plymouth</i> 1st 12 14 88	
MINNESOTA.— <i>St. Paul</i> — <i>St. Paul Central</i> 4 98	
MISSOURI.— <i>Platte</i> — <i>St. Joseph</i> , <i>Westminster</i> 16 30	

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICES OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. William M. Thomson, D.D., embarked on his return to the Syria Mission on the 3d of October. The Rev. William F. Johnson and his wife embarked on their return to India on the 14th of October, leaving two of their children in this country for their education. Mr. Johnson's labors in preaching in many of the churches for missions, during his visit, have been greatly acceptable and useful. With Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Anna E. Scott, of Hammonton, N. J., Miss Anna M. McGinnis, of Canonsburg, Penn'a, and Miss Maggie H. Hardie, of Pittsburg, Penn'a, embarked for India as missionaries, supported by special funds in connection with the Woman's Missionary Society. Miss Scott is a daughter of the Rev. J. L. Scott, formerly a missionary in India, and Miss McGinnis is a daughter of the late Rev. J. Y. McGinnis, one of our respected ministers. By oversight last month, the return to this country of the Rev. L. W. Eckard and his wife, from Chefoo, China, was not mentioned. Their return was caused by the serious illness of Mrs. Eckard. We are glad to learn that her health is somewhat better. Miss P. A. Brink, M. D., of the Furukhabad Mission, India, in the hope of greater usefulness, has withdrawn from her connection with the Mission and the Board, and has entered on professional service at Benares, in the family of a native chief. We trust her opportunities of doing good as a missionary will be increased by this change of her position.

ADDED TO THE CHURCH.—In Mexico, Mr. Hutchinson speaks of thirty persons lately received as communicants, and of encouraging religious interest in several of the places near that city occupied as sub-stations. In Dehra, India, Mr. Heron reports the admission to church communion of seven pupils of the girls' school and of two Europeans. In Bangkok, Siam, Mr. McDonald mentions two persons as lately admitted to the church, one of them the wife of the oldest church member, the other a young man of some influence in the neighborhood.

LAOS CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.—Mr. Wilson of Chiengmai, mentions that Nan Inta, one of the church members at that place, during a recent visit at Bangkok, was taken under the care of Presbytery with a view to the ministry. The Chiengmai brethren have always regarded this convert with warm interest as a sincere and good man, and one likely to be very useful.

RECEIPTS, MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST.—From churches, \$55,687; from individual donors, \$4,255; from legacies, \$11,777—in all, \$71,720. Last year the receipts in these months were \$108,374. From the churches and individual donors, this year, \$59,942; last year, \$78,136.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 13TH.—From the Chippewa Mission, September 30th; Omaha, September 29th; Creek, September 15th; Seminole, October 3d; Navajo, September 22d; Nez Perce, September 25th; Yokohama, September 9th; Shanghai, September 2d; Hangchow, August 15th; Bangkok, August 4th; Chiengmai, June 8th; Allahabad, August 26th; Futtehghurh, September 1st; Saharunpur, August 25th; Dehra, August 3d; Landour, August 24th; Ambala, July 22d; Ratnagiri, August 11th; Tehran, August 10th; Beirut, September 3d; Abeih, September 9th; Monrovia, August 6th; Gaboon, August 6th; Rio de Janeiro, September 1st; Sao Paulo, August 20th; Rio Claro, August 14th; Bahia, August 29th; Mexico, August 23d.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The financial condition of the Board is becoming a very serious one. Its current expenses, on the present reduced basis, from month to month, average about \$42,000—or \$500,000 for the year ending the 1st of May next—being nearly the same amount as was expended last year. Its receipts from all sources in the first five months, from May 1st to October 1st, were \$71,720, being \$36,654 less than the sum received in the same months of last year,—a reduction of about thirty per cent! If this falling off should continue at the same rate during the rest of the year, an immense debt will be inevitable. As our readers know, the estimates of the expenses of the missions have been already largely cut down; the next step in that line is to give up vital parts of the work—to abandon ground already won. Even this could not now be done in time to save great embarrassment. Most of the missionaries are so far distant, that it would cost more to bring them home than to support them where they are to the end of the year. But what is to be done? The mission treasury is already borrowing funds on a large scale to meet current expenses. This cannot long continue. It is greatly to be regretted that it is necessary to borrow at all.

It is due to the friends and supporters of this cause to state these things clearly and timely; but there need be no alarm. In seven months, or six months after this statement reaches most of our readers, there is time enough to save these precious interests from injury. Let the effort of each church, and of each supporter of this work, be made to give not less than was given last year; and as there are cases not a few in which this cannot be done, owing to pecuniary reverses, let those still favored by Providence endeavor to increase the amount of their gifts; and then we shall together give thanks to God for his grace to us and to this work of our hands. The times are hard to many of our friends, who have our sincere sympathy. Many others find it difficult to keep up their standard of giving, who will yet be enabled to maintain it. Others still will devise liberal things for this cause. Its appeal is to all the churches of our body. In every church, let the opportunity at least be given to the people of aiding this work by their gifts as well as by their prayers.

Past gracious experience encourages us. This cause has seen darker days than these, financially,—in 1857-8, and repeatedly during the war. But the people of God were enabled to carry it safely through. Many of them were led to prize more highly the privilege of spending money for Christ.

And then, as we look at this work of our Church in many different and benighted lands, we see the blessing of God resting richly upon it. We see our Saviour with his disciples in the great harvest fields. We hear his voice calling us to be co-workers with him. We are glad and grateful to do all in our power for him and for his suffering cause; feeling sure also that our labors are not in vain in the Lord.

THE MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Most of our churches make their collections in aid of Foreign Missions in this and the following months. It may be useful to enumerate here the Missions to be supported by these collections. *The Annual Report* of the Board, in which they are described, may not be within reach of some of our friends, and to these brief notices may be acceptable. They are here arranged in the order in which a traveller, starting from New York, would probably visit them.

I. *Among the Indian Tribes*—the Senecas, in Western New York; Chippewas, in Wisconsin; Omahas, in Nebraska; Dakotas, in Dakota Territory; Creeks, and Seminoles, in Indian Territory; Nava-

joes, in New Mexico Territory; Nez Perces, in Idaho Territory; 15 ministers, one of whom is a native; 4 native licentiate preachers; 6 female missionaries; 14 native assistants; 497 communicants; 438 scholars.

II. Chinese in California—2 ministers; 3 female missionaries; 5 native assistants; 47 communicants; 154 scholars.

III. Japan—5 ministers; one medical missionary; 7 female missionaries; 69 scholars.

IV. China—34 ministers, of whom 9 are natives; 2 native licentiate preachers; 2 medical missionaries and 1 printer; 29 female missionaries; 65 native assistants; 1156 communicants; 658 scholars. Three ministers and three female missionaries have been sent out since the *Report* was made.

V. Siam and Laos—8 ministers; 4 native licentiate preachers; 9 female missionaries; 2 native assistants; 45 communicants; — scholars. One medical missionary and two female missionaries have since been sent out.

VI. India—47 ministers, of whom 11 are natives; 39 female missionaries; 139 native assistants; 677 communicants; 7,115 scholars.

VII. Persia—7 ministers; 54 native "preachers and pastors;" 11 female missionaries; 95 native assistants; 767 communicants; 1,124 scholars. A minister, a medical missionary and his wife have since been sent out.

VIII. Syria—16 ministers, of whom 3 are natives; 21 native licentiate preachers; 1 medical missionary; 1 printer; 19 female missionaries; 79 native assistants; 437 communicants; 2,197 scholars.

IX. Western Coast of Africa—12 ministers, of whom 6 are Americo-Liberians, and 1 native; 3 native licentiate preachers; 3 male and 17 female missionaries; 15 native assistants; 496 communicants; 224 scholars.

X. Brazil—8 ministers, of whom one is a native; 4 native licentiate preachers; 7 female missionaries, including one sent out since the *Report* was made; 497 communicants; 417 scholars.

XI. Chili—5 ministers, of whom 1 is a native; 3 native licentiate preachers; 2 female missionaries; 65 communicants; 65 scholars.

XII. United States of Colombia—1 minister; 2 female missionaries; 21 communicants; 30 scholars.

XIII. Mexico—3 ministers; 3 male assistant missionaries appointed in the country; 4 female missionaries; 18 native assistants; 472 communicants; 195 scholars.

These statistics show 138 ministers from this country to be connected with these missions, and 158 of our American ladies. The staff of native ministers, licentiate preachers, and other assistants, is large and increasing; 556 of these laborers are reported. The number of communicants is also increasing, and, it is said, at a more rapid ratio last year than our home churches were permitted to witness. The work of the printing press in Syria, India, China, &c., is not here exhibited, but it is large and of great moment.

We remind our readers that statistics show but imperfectly the nature and extent of the work in progress. Especially is the leavening work of these missions incapable of numerical report, but it is widening and deepening; it is silently but surely preparing multitudes to abandon idolatry, and to put their trust in Jesus.

These missions connect our Church with nations and tribes containing over seven hundred millions (700,000,000) of the human family. It is something greatly remarkable, and to be earnestly considered, that the greater part of these millions of people have become accessible to the messengers of the Church within a short period. We are called very properly to labor in the various departments of our home evangelization, because our population is so rapidly increasing, and is occupying so many new regions. In the period of forty years, from 1830 to 1870, our population increased from 12,866,000 to 38,556,000. This is both wonderful and unprecedented, and it constitutes a very strong argument for our home work. Blessed be God, the number of our evangelical ministers has increased in still greater ratio during the same period. When we look to the fields of these missions abroad, what was the state of the case in 1830? Let our readers fix their attention on Japan, China, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, Western Africa, South America, Mexico, and most of the Indian tribes, and they will see that in this period God has, in a degree unparalleled in the history of the Church, given

to his people a peaceful door of entrance to hundreds of millions of souls. It must be for some great purpose that God is bringing his people into direct relations with these untaught millions. Is it not that they may give the gospel to them?

THE FOREIGN WORK NOT STANDING STILL.

“It can rarely be wise in a Church Board to enter on new or enlarged work in the face of a declining income; and yet a policy of repression, or of standing still, is full of danger.” So we wrote last month; and now we wish to say in a few words that our work is not standing still. It is conducted on a restricted basis, one largely reduced, yet not one of inaction. Some new laborers have been sent out—three ministers and as many ladies to China; a missionary and his wife returning, a medical missionary, and two single women to Siam and the Laos; a minister, a medical missionary and his wife to Persia; a minister returning to Africa; a single lady to Brazil; and a few others will soon go out, two of them returning, and the others new laborers. Some of these were included in the estimates, as reduced, of the expenses of the missions; others were sent out by funds specially offered; and the same is to be said, in both respects, of those who are soon to be sent forth. We regret that others still are kept at home for want of funds to send them out, but we are grateful that so many have been or soon will be sent. When we look at the work of the missions, in most cases we see evident proofs that they are not standing still, but are making marked progress. When we consider the leadings of Providence, the opening, unoccupied fields of labor, white indeed unto the harvest, we feel assured that our Lord does not wish his people to stand still in this work. He is still calling them to prayer that more laborers may be sent into the harvest.

The Board has adopted no lasting policy of repression. It stands ready to go forward as fast and as far as the Church will enable it to go. We think our highly favored Church is not at the end, but at the beginning, of this great work for Christ. Her progress in time to come, as we believe, will be immeasurably greater than it has been heretofore.

PROPOSED STATION AMONG THE SIOUX.

We take some extracts from a letter of Rev. John P. Williamson, written at his station August 26th, after his return from Fort Peck, on the Upper Missouri. He left home, (Greenwood, D. T., his post office,) on the 1st of July, intending to make no delay, as it was late in the season, but to stop among the Indians on his return. He went by railroad as far as Bismark, on the Missouri; his journey was afterwards by steamer. At Fort Berthold, 100 miles above Bismark, he saw Rees, Grosventres, and Mandans—who number over 2,000. Thence to Fort Buford, 150 miles further, straggling Grosventres were met with. Afterwards, Assinnaboisnes and Grosventres; but on arriving at Fort

Peck, 130 miles above Fort Buford, he found most of the Indians absent on their buffalo hunt. He had opportunities, however, of gaining information; and he was convinced that “a most important and hopeful missionary field” is here set before the Church—in view of such reasons as the following:

1. There are 9,664 Indians enrolled by the Agent, all speaking the Sioux language. (The count is however taken by lodges, and is doubtless overestimated.)

2. All the dialects of the Sioux are here spoken, and by the following numbers. Santee 433, Yanktonais 2,219, Teton 4,830, Assinnaboisne 2,182. Here these languages must soon fuse into one. With the small amount of literature our missionaries have made, they have done more to establish the language than all other forces. It is important we should have a good man at

this point to set up a standard for the language and guide the linguistic currents as they come together, and enable us to take advantage of the necessary changes in our publications.

3. The Indians are peaceably disposed.

4. They are as favorable to Christianity and Education as heathen generally are. There were only a dozen or twenty lodges there. When I went among the Indians, they were surprised that I could talk their language so well, and so had their ears open to hear what I had to say. When they heard the story of Jesus (with the exception of the Santees) they said they had never heard that, and that was all they would say about that. Two old women with some children were all the Santees there. On finding out who I was, they declared themselves acquaintances, and manifested much joy at meeting me, and had many questions to ask about other Santees, and much to tell me of what had happened since they were driven from Minnesota. Their thirst for spiritual news was much less. They only listened when I came to that subject. They told the names of some who kept up some knowledge of books.

5. The field is open to us. No missionary work has yet been done there. . .

6. We might hope for satisfactory relations with the agent. . .

I also saw some things discouraging. The country is a very barren one, and full of grasshoppers. Agriculture could be little depended on. Stock-raising might be profitable. The Indians have never planted at all. Buffalo have been their support. They will very soon be gone. How will they live then! This is a most perplexing question. The Government issued rations to more than half of them last winter. If the government issues rations to all of them permanently, they will soon perish from indolence.

The place is very difficult of access. Only for two or three months can steamers be depended on so high up the river. The rest of the year one must find his own conveyance from Bismark, nearly 400 miles.

I had a strong hope I should hear of a missionary for that point when I got home, but am disappointed. My father proposed to you to send two native teachers there alone. We have decided it is not best to try that this fall. We think one of us should accompany them there on the start and locate them. But neither of us can go this fall. . . .

Before next spring I hope and pray a missionary may be found for that point. If not, father's health continuing good, he is willing to undertake the journey there to see the native helpers settled, which plan we propose for your consideration.

After four days I left Fort Peck, fearing I would not have another chance soon. From Bismark down I visited every military station, every agency, and almost every house along the Missouri river. Part of the time I was afoot, part horseback, and part in the mail wagon. At Fort Lincoln I saw twenty or thirty families of the most degraded Indians I have met—the men acting as scouts for General Custer, and the women given up to dirt, licentiousness, and drunkenness. At Fort Rice I met a Christian Indian woman, a member of Ascension Church, who was rejoiced to meet me and enjoy religious service again. . . .

I spent several days at Fort Sulley and vicinity with Rev. Thomas Riggs. He is gaining a hold slowly in a new and quite difficult field. I was glad to encourage him. His Indians belong to what is called the Cheyenne River Agency, under the charge of the Episcopalians, who have a mission near the Agency. I only stopped half a day at Crow Creek Agency, where we formerly had native teachers for two winters, but we withdrew them when the Episcopalians who had charge of the Agency opened out. They are meeting with success, and have a good man there.

VIEWS OF A MISSIONARY AND SECRETARY.

The Rev. J. Mullens, D.D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society, formerly a missionary of the Society in India, expressed the following views in an address to missionaries at Madagascar, in January last.

How far do we realize this character and this position? How far do we realize our own ideal of missionary life? None of us ever can realize it perfectly; but it is well to have a high standard, and make strong efforts to reach it.

May I speak to you on the experience of others in this matter, and tell you a little of my own. Thirty years have passed since I first landed in Calcutta, and came into personal contact with the Hindus. I am the oldest missionary among you. I have seen missionary

work all over India and China. I have talked of it and discussed it with more than a thousand missionaries. I believe in it profoundly; I know nothing so powerful in the world for the world's renovation as the gospel of Christ faithfully preached: and there is no work (in my judgment) so worth doing with one's whole heart as the preaching of that gospel, out of love to the Saviour, and to the souls for which He died. If, therefore, on comparing your work with that of others, I offer a few suggestions for its improvement, be sure they are offered with a view to make your efforts more perfect, and render them more effective for the end which you yourselves have in view. We had many difficulties to contend with in India, and I see many difficulties amongst yourselves. Some of them are local and temporary, and will probably diminish in influence every year. Others are more permanent, are of greater moment, and nothing but care and pains will conquer them.

Most of our missions and our committees in India have contained a fair proportion of both older and younger men: have gathered an experience which is transmitted from older to younger; have learned to manage together public work; and in their relations to one another and to the managers of their societies at home, have met with comparatively few difficulties. Wherever, through the death and resignation of older men, a missionary circle has contained an unusual number of young men, trouble arose in these matters, and naturally so. Special difficulties, such as the caste system, the antiquity and strength of the Hindu religion, the powerful priesthood, the ancient writings, and the like, need not be referred to here.

One great difficulty, a social one, arose in connection with our nationality. It was a great problem to solve: How shall the strong race come close to the weak one? How shall the Englishman, with his Western habits, thoughts, and manners, come near to these Hindus, who count him unclean, who regard him as one of their conquerors, and on whom his superior knowledge, skill and experience rather jar? It had, however, to be done. Although we could never eat with Hindu gentlemen, we visited them; we met them on public committees; we got their sons to our English schools; we gathered them to hear lectures; we tried to make them at home with us; we indoctrinated them with our

notions; and as a result, intercourse and friendship are growing stronger between the two races every year. With the native converts intercourse was easier; and so important was that intercourse deemed to be, that we frequently held discussions as to how all barriers should be removed, and that intercourse be rendered more frequent and complete. We gathered their girls into large boarding schools; missionaries and missionaries' wives were, and still are, in the habit of visiting the cottages of their people, attending the sick, counselling the mothers, interesting themselves in their concerns, and striving to help them on. In the same way we welcomed our people, men and women, into our houses, to talk with them on the same themes; and when our first students were ordained, we did what we could to assure them of the honor in which they were held.

There is a domestic difficulty here which I feel much, and which has been extensively felt in India. How can a missionary's wife, with her children around her, spare time and strength to meet and advise the women of her husband's congregation, or to teach, systematically, the children of a school? The difficulty is a real one, and each case must be determined by itself. It is felt in India very widely, and has prevented many from doing missionary work. Nevertheless, at least two-thirds of the missionaries' wives in India have undertaken such work in female education, and but a small part of the whole is done by unmarried ladies, who have gone to India for that purpose. Great as is the difficulty, zeal and love have overcome it. The work has proved to have a blessing of its own; the more numerous good women and good girls are around our children, the better are they protected. And the mother who is daily active in blessing the women of the church will be sure to offer tender, loving prayers for the children whom God has given her; and will secure their admiration and affection in return.

Sometimes another difficulty has been felt in India,—the difficulty of the personal prejudice against natives. When *Uncle Tom's Cabin* arrived in India, the following passage struck many Englishmen resident there, and it suggested important lessons:

"People can love you, if you are black, Topsy," said Eva; "Miss Ophelia would love you, if you were good."

"No," replied Topsy, "she can't bear

to touch me; there can't nobody love niggers."

"Oh! Topsy, poor child, I love you," said Eva, laying her thin white hand on Topsy's shoulder; "I love you, and want you to be good."

"It puts me in mind of mother," said St. Clare, who was watching them; "it is true what she told me: if we want to give sight to the blind, we must be willing to do as Christ did; call them to us, and put our hands upon them. . . All the trying in the world to benefit a child will never excite one emotion of gratitude, while that feeling of repugnance remains in the heart."

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord; to comfort all that mourn." What a noble commission was this of the Master; what a noble commission has he conferred upon us! We are in his name, and in the name of our brethren, to draw converted souls into his church; to build up churches in the faith; to draw out a healthy family life in our converts; to induce them to provide a sound Christian education for their children; to counsel them respecting their social and public institutions; and so help to build up a Christian nation, complete in all the elements of its private, social, and public life.

Only in one way can this be done. We are near the martyrs to-day, the faithful witnesses in days gone by. There is a martyrdom more difficult to bear, more close, more trying, yet of a higher order, the daily martyrdom of the unselfish life. And by all the highest lessons of the New Testament we are urged to that unreserved consecration to the Saviour, in which self in the body and self in the soul, selfish ease and selfish aims are flung aside, that we may be and do in his great service whatever he only shall appoint.

"I magnify mine office," said the Apostle; and he did so, not by parading his special gifts, but by the fulness and the fervor of his preaching, the largeness of his love, the activity of his service, the fidelity of his life. We magnify our office most when we make most use of it to benefit our fellow men. He that will go down lowest in service, be most diligent in service, shall be highest in honor. "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant, even as the Son of man came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." "We ought also to lay down our lives for the brethren." He that saves others cannot save himself. Supreme love will, without difficulty, make the sacrifice. Filled with a divine compassion like his it is easy to say to him: "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" "Here am I, send me."—*The Chronicle, L. M. S., September 1874.*

DONATIONS TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, IN SEPTEMBER 1874.

⚔ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY—*Albany*—Johnstown ch 61 76; 1st ch Albany 259; 1st ch Sab-sch, Saratoga Springs 38 43. *Champlain*—Essex ch 12. *Troy*—Malta ch 10; Whitehall ch 60 50 441 74

BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore*—Brown Memorial ch 250 00

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—*Otsego*—Gilbertsville ch 10; 2d ch Delhi 26 80. *St Lawrence*—1st ch Sab-sch, *Rossie* 8. *Syracuse*—Liverpool ch 7 40; Rev G S Boardman, D.D., 10; 1st Ward ch, *Syracuse* 2 59. *Utica*—Oriskany ch 3 67 79

CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati*—2d ch Cincinnati 30 10; Colledge Hill ch 59, Sab-sch to sup girl at Dehra 30=89. *Dayton*—Venice ch 33 65, Sab-sch 21 12 =54 77; Oxford ch, Sab-sch to support girl at Dehra 30. *Portsmouth*—Eckmansville ch 15 218 87

CLEVELAND.—*Cleveland*—Euclid St ch Cleveland 177 81; Lafayette ch 12; 1st ch Newburg 25; 1st ch Cleveland 232; Strongsville ch 8 33. *Ma-*

burg ch 15; Blooming Grove ch 9 30; Fredericksburg ch 17 76. *Zanesville*—Salem Ger ch, a member 10; Salt Creek ch 24 65; Keene ch 18 56; Rev John Pitkin, Mt Liberty, Ohio 10 126 80

ERIE.—*Butler*—Pine Grove ch 7 66; Centre ch 18 25. *Clarion*—Concord ch 10. *Erie*—Edinboro ch 50; Fredonia ch 20; Cool Spring ch 37, Sab-sch 7=44; Salem ch 13. *Kittanning*—Shrader's Grove ch Sab-sch, M H Boyd's class, to ed girl in India 5 50; Freeport ch, a friend 10 178 41

GENEVA.—*Cayuga*—Aurora ch 14. *Chemung*—1st ch Elmira 25 90. *Geneva*—1st ch Geneva 106 12. *Steuben*—Bath ch 120 42; Corning ch 14 06 280 00

HARRISBURGH.—*Carlisle*—Central ch Chambersburg 13 50, Miss Schofield's class 3 50=17. *Huntingdon*—Spruce Hill Sab-sch 5 20; East Kishacoquillas ch 75. *Northumberland*—Washington Sab-sch 9 95; Jersey Shore ch 68 45; 2d ch Williamsport 29 80 205 40

ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—*Bloomington*—Danville ch S Dobbins, Esq 70; Champaign Sab-sch 3 50; Reading Sab-sch 60 cts. *Springfield*—North Sangamon ch 20; 1st ch Springfield 63 77 157 87

ILLINOIS, NORTH.—*Ottawa*—Park ch Sab-sch,

Streator 98 cts, Vermilion City Sab-sch 1 02=2.
Rock River—Fulton ch 2 80 4 80

ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—*Alton*—Lebanon ch 12; Vir-
den ch 8 28; Plainview ch 1 40. *Cairo*—Tama-
roa ch 9 35; Du Quoin ch 14 65. *Mattoon*—
Brownstown ch 2 47 68

INDIANA, NORTH.—*Crawfordsville*—Montezuma
ch 8. *Muncie*—Wabash ch 15 47 23 47

INDIANA, SOUTH.—*Indianapolis*—Edinburg Sab-
sch 3 26. *New Albany*—Monroe Sab-sch 30 cts; Jeffer-
son 1. *White Water*—Connersville Ger
Sab-sch 2, Laurel Station Sab-sch 1 25=3 25 7 81

IOWA, NORTH.—*Dubuque*—2d ch Dubuque 50.
Waterloo—Rock Creek Sab-sch 2 52 00

IOWA, SOUTH.—*Council Bluffs*—1st ch Sab-sch,
Corning 1 10. *Iowa*—1st Westminster ch, Keo-
kuk 35 06. *Iowa City*—Washington ch 27 75 63 91

KANSAS.—*Emporia*—Wichita ch 10 20

KENTUCKY.—*Louisville*—New Castle ch Sab-sch
10 00

LONG ISLAND.—*Brooklyn*—1st ch, Remsen St
43 67; Throop Ave ch 45 37; South 3d St ch,
Williamsburg 35; 1st ch Edgewater 21 04. *Long
Island*—Amagansett ch 4; Port Jefferson ch 15; Se-
tauket ch 1. *Nassau*—2d ch Huntington 18 50 183 58

MICHIGAN.—*Detroit*—Westminster ch, Detroit
15 47. *Lansing*—1st ch Lansing 24 80. *Monroe*
—1st ch Tecumseh 56 10 96 37

MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul*—Central ch, St. Paul
26 72; Westminster ch, Minneapolis 5 66; Frank-
lin Ave ch, Minneapolis 12; Red Wing ch 5 29 49 67

NEW JERSEY.—*Elizabeth*—Roselle ch 13 82, Sab-
sch 6 66=20 48; 3d ch Elizabeth 29 85; Plucka-
min ch 7 85; 1st ch Plainfield 44 34; Clarksville
ch 6 66; Central ch, Summit 17 22; Westfield ch
12 95; Cranford ch 40. *Jersey City*—Norwood
ch 40. *Morris and Orange*—1st ch Orange 50;
2d ch Orange 103 15; Madison ch 45 36. *New-
ark*—Wickliffe ch 7 52; Park ch, Newark 18 49;
3d ch Newark 23 04; Caldwell ch 76. *New
Brunswick*—Stockton ch 5; Stony Brook Sab-
sch 10. *Newton*—Stillwater ch 20; Swartswood
ch 3; Blairstown ch 37; Yellow Frame ch 10 02.
West Jersey—Cold Spring ch 28; 1st ch Vineland
14 669 93

NEW YORK.—*Hudson*—Monroe ch 16 30, Sab-
sch, to sup girl at Dehra 65=81 30; 1st ch Middle-
town 9 98; 2d ch Middletown 15 26; Goodwill
ch 23 68; Washingtonville ch 18 50. Sab-sch
7 81=26 31; West Town ch 13 41; Hampton-
burg ch 14 80; Scotchtown ch 20 27. *New York*
—Washington Heights ch 11 85; Brick
ch 9 25; Emanuel Chapel, 6th St 5 05; Mt.
Washington ch 138 12; Sea and Land ch 1 85.
North River—South Amenia ch 88 18; 1st ch
Newburg 140, Sab-sch 76=215; Calvary ch, New-
burg 7 97; Pleasant Valley ch 12 39; Rondout
ch 97 21. *Westchester*—Greensburg ch 130 05;
1st ch Sab-sch, Yonkers 20; 1st ch Peekskill
78 60 1,020 53

PACIFIC.—*Sacramento*—Placerville ch 6 40

PHILADELPHIA.—*Chester*—Doe Run ch 3; New
London ch 15 54. *Laokawanna*—Franklin ch
5 92, Sab-sch 6 25=12 17; Mahanoy City ch Sab-
sch 60. *Lehigh*—Brainerd ch Easton, Sab-sch
69 62; Shenandoah ch 4; Weatherly ch 16.
West Africa—Monrovia ch Sab-sch 2. *Westmin-
ster*—Slateville ch 41 183 33

PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville*—New Alexandria ch
24 63. *Pittsburgh*—East Liberty ch, a member
1,050; Oakdale ch 20; Canonsburg ch 26 60;
Shady Side ch 35 92; 2d ch Pittsburgh 68 53.
Redstone—Round Hill ch 11 10. *Washington*—
Upper Buffalo ch 45 80; 1st ch Wheeling 42 75;
4th ch Wheeling Sab-sch 1 50. *West Virginia*—
Gnatty Creek ch 3 80 1,330 63

TENNESSEE.—*Holston*—Tusculum Sab-sch 5 15;
Jonesboro ch 9 25; Elizabethton Sab-sch, for
Persia 1; Timber Ridge Sab-sch 20 cts. *King-
ston*—Bethel Sab-sch 15 30 70

TOLEDO.—*Bellefontaine*—Bucyrus ch 8 88; Belle-
fontaine ch 7 03. *Lima*—Delphos ch 3 97 19 88

WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—Calvary ch Sab-
sch, to sup children at Tungechow 110 25; Union
Mission ch 4; Westfield ch 24 84; 1st ch Dunkirk
23. *Genesee*—Portageville Sab-sch 9; Attica ch
64 70. *Rochester*—Lima ch 8 92; Central ch,
Rochester 80 29; Mt Morris ch 50 365 00

WISCONSIN.—*Chippewa*—Neilsville Sab-sch 6.
Wisconsin River—1st Ger ch Kilbourn City 1;
Lodi ch 50 cts 7 50

Woman's Board of Missions for the North-
west 1,000 00

Total receipts from churches in Sep-
tember, 1874 \$7,605 91

LEGACIES.—Bequest of James Hiite, Terre
Haute, Ind 250 00

MISCELLANEOUS.—John J Schmall, Tedrow, O
10; Friends in Cleveland, for Waldensian Mis-
sion 105; Mills Seminary, Brooklyn, Cal., for
Oroomiah Seminary 25; Rev L Dorland, Con-
cord, N C 7 50; M L S 500; Hattie and Bessie,
to buy Bibles for children in Syria 40 cts; A
Friend 3; Zahleh ch, Syria, for Siam 2 30; Fa-
ther's tobacco box, to ed boy at Tungechow 8;
Rev J M Faris 10; Miss Lucette Phillips, Brook-
lyn, for Chili 5; Bessie Bainbridge, Baltimore,
for Bogota Chapel 14 50; W J Means, Sewick-
leyville, Pa, to ed children in India 110; "N,"
Ohio 7; A Mite, for China 20 827 70

Total Receipts in September, 1874, \$8,683 61

Total Receipts from May 1st, 1874, \$71,720 42

WM. RANKIN, *Treasurer*,
23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other opera-
tions of the Board, may be addressed to the Rev-
JOHN C. LOWRIE, Rev. DAVID IRVING, or Rev. FRANK
F. ELLINWOOD, Secretaries, Mission House, 23
Centre street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the
Board, or containing remittances of money, may
be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Esq., *Treasurer*—
same address.

POSTAGES.—

To Western Africa.....	16 cents.
Syria.....	12 "
Persia, to Constantinople.....	12 "
India.....	22 "
Siam.....	28 "
China and Japan.....	10 "
Brazil.....	15 "
U. S. Colombia.....	18 "
Mexico.....	10 "
Chili.....	22 "

For each 1/2 oz weight, prepaid.

Stamps not to be put on the letters, as these are
enclosed in an outside envelope; and the postage
is assessed according to the weight of each letter.

For Japan, China, and Siam the mail is sent
from the Mission House on the 20th of each
month; for India, Syria, Persia, by the steamers
nearest the 1st and 15th; for Western Africa, on
the 1st; for Brazil, on the 22d; for U. S. Colom-
bia, on the 6th and 21st. Newspapers, from 2 to
6 cents, prepaid.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY is published monthly,
at \$1.00 a year for each copy. It is sent free,
when desired, to donors of ten dollars and up-
wards, and to the ministers of our churches.

A MISSIONARY'S REPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

Difficulties.

My sales are not rapid, but my labors have been abundant. The universal cry is "no money." I am heart-sick of it, and travel whole days without *cashing a single book*. Many of the people are poor *renters*, and cannot educate and clothe their children properly. Some time since I found a large class of this kind, who seldom hear the gospel or enter the Sabbath-school! They told me they were not dressed well enough to go to church, and that there was no Sunday-school near them. I gave freely of my books and tracts to them, and conversed with them. Another class look upon the missionary with contempt, as a sort of "necessary evil," to be barely endured but not patronized; while they view the Board of Publication as a huge publishing company, that has grown rich, and is growing richer, by publishing and selling at high figures, and by large contributions. They seem to forget what a vast amount of reading matter is *given away*, and what a vast amount of labor is done by the missionary, without compensation, at least *so far as they are concerned*. Some, like Gallio, "care for none of these things;" others love to hinder the work, and will slander the missionary and discourage him; others still are pretty well supplied with books; and a few fear that some *sectarian* influence may grow out of the work, &c. But, so far as the Church is concerned, one of the greatest obstacles in our way is the worldly-mindedness and coldness that so much prevail on the subject of religion.

Encouragements.

Yet I do meet with some encouragement, and feel that family visitations, tract distributions, and the public addresses made to Sabbath-schools and churches, more than justify all the cost of the agency. The work, too, is much needed, especially in the outskirts of my field. I am often asked to preach in churches that are *not Presbyterian*. I preached for a Campbellite, but did not preach *Campbellism*. I also preach *by request* to Baptists, Metho-

to the capacity and condition of all. I love this work, and hope that much good comes of it. I am just from a Sabbath-school anniversary at P—— chapel—a Methodist church but a union school—where, by special invitation, I addressed the meeting, and afterwards preached at night; and on the Sabbath much interest was manifested, and much good, it is hoped, was done. Sold "Theodore" to Dr. H——, a *Southern Methodist*; sold "Anna Clayton" to a lady who promised to circulate the book; sold a Baptist minister "The Law of Baptism," by Hall—I was glad of this; visited an old Baptist sister who had bought the "Saints' Rest," and other books from me, years ago; she was overjoyed to see me, and said that she often took up those books and read them, and cried, and often thought of me. She then gave me a beautiful pair of socks that she had knit with her own hands, at the age of seventy-six, for a book for her grandson, because she had *no money*. She called in her neighbors, and I preached from the words, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all." We had a pleasant and profitable waiting before the Lord. It remind me of the words, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days thou shalt find it." I gave to an old friend who had been a mourner, "Come to Jesus." Gave a book worth seventy cents to a *poor* and much afflicted boy, where all the family were wicked and poor. *I always try to give such books and tracts as will suit the person or family receiving them*, and also some words of instruction or warning.

Light and Shade.

Many little incidents occur almost daily that are encouraging and indicative of good, while others are discouraging in the extreme. It requires much faith, prayer, and self-denial to prosecute the work. A few weeks since, I visited a large week-day school, and was surprised and pleased to be invited to pray in the school, and then deliver a lecture that was listened to with deep interest. On the same day, I visited a large female school, and lectured with good results, I think. Such seed-sowing is delightful to me. But I

sold nothing in these schools; most of them were poor and had "no money." May God own and bless these feeble efforts! May He dispose all the churches to make greater efforts to give the gospel to the young—to all!

September 14.—Just returned from a tour of *nine* days' labor; preached six times, mostly at night; lectured four times, and organized two Sabbath-schools, and only cashed about \$3 worth of books. I found a good deal of skepticism and general coldness in religion, and looseness of morals, even among professors of religion. I found one old sister in the church quite busy in attending her blue-pot on the Sabbath! "*Just to keep it from going down,*" as she said. Another old sister was seen churning on Sabbath evening, after going to church; while nearly all visit and converse freely on worldly topics on the Sabbath, and very few ever have prayer in their houses! In the midst of all these and more, I preached, talked, and gave tracts, and sold some books calculated to raise a higher standard of morals and religion. I believe my labors were much appreciated by the better class, though I was the only Presbyterian that had been among them, at least recently. I found one lady much concerned about her soul, and as she had no money, I gave her "Come to Jesus," and I also gave the same volume to a young man who was a mourner. I sold our "Bible Dictionary" to a Methodist exhorter *for coffee*, because he had no money and much needed the book. Books are scarce in that "hill country." It seems to me that a devoted missionary preaching colporteur might do much good among them if he could be sustained. The people attend church eagerly, and more than once have I been asked to come back and preach; and it has been suggested to me that I should be paid for it if I would come once a month, and *this in a section where no Presbyterians live*. But how the Board or myself can be sustained is the question. I believe, however, that the Church could and ought to see to it that such fields are cultivated as much as possible by a preaching colporteur who would blend the two agencies together.

Among the Poor.

I visited two poor and afflicted families. One lady (whose parents were poor and feeble) was herself in poor health upon her bed, where she was trying to knit socks. To her I gave a volume, and some tracts to her father, who was not a Christian. To the other afflicted family, who were Methodists, I sold one book *for socks*, as they had no money. My heart yearns over the hundreds of poor, destitute, and oftentimes careless and prayerless families I meet, who, in the absence of this agency, might in many cases say, "*No man cared for my soul.*" Owing to the time I have spent in public meetings, anniversaries, &c., I have not visited from "house to house" so much as usual. I am just out of a series of meetings in a county Sabbath-school convention that has been of deep interest, and will tell upon the Sabbath-school work. I am now invited to attend a Sabbath-school anniversary next Saturday at G—, a Southern Methodist church, but a Union school; where, by the way, I have had the pleasure of furnishing books for their library. This will be about the last of these pleasant and profitable meetings till next spring. I am, however, requested to visit a Sabbath-school gotten up by the United

Brethren, and try to build them up, and perhaps furnish them a library. I have a contract on hand with a Southern Presbyterian clergyman, that will secure, before long, the sale of several books. My labors are pressing and pleasant, but much of it is "without money and without price." *To the people* (so far as they are concerned) my sales are unavoidably small, but I love my work, and desire to continue it as long as practicable. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HYMNAL.

The new Hymnal has met a most cordial reception. The rapidity with which it is adopted by the churches argues well for its success in the point at which there is the greatest anxiety—uniformity in the psalmody of the denomination. What a gain it would be were our churches ALL to make it their book, so that, go where he might, the Presbyterian could carry with him and still use the Hymnal he had learned to love! Of the intrinsic excellence of the book, there is now no question; the general verdict of the public has decided this. Of its wide use there is no doubt. That also is settled by the action of many congregations. Twenty thousand copies were sold the first month of its publication, and orders continue to pour in. Shall its use be *universal* in the Presbyterian Church? Let each church contribute to this result by its adoption, and the point is gained.

DONATIONS TO THE MISSIONARY FUND OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, SEPTEMBER 1874.

☞ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

BALTIMORE.— <i>Baltimore</i> —Deer Creek (Harmony) 10. <i>New Castle</i> —Lower West Nottingham 23; Snyrna 15 48 00	LONG ISLAND.— <i>Long Island</i> —Southhold 15; Westhampton 10 25 00
CENTRAL NEW YORK.— <i>St Lawrence</i> —Watertown, Stone St 20. <i>Syracuse</i> —Collamer 7; Liverpool 93 cts. <i>Utica</i> —Clayville 3; Knoxboro 10 31 41 24	MICHIGAN.— <i>Detroit</i> —Detroit Westminster 1 95
CINCINNATI.— <i>Cincinnati</i> —Cincinnati 7th 31 03; Cincinnati, Lane Seminary 68 38; College Hill 7 50; Pleasant Ridge 9. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Portsmouth 46 11 162 02	MINNESOTA.— <i>St Paul</i> —St Paul Central 3 37
CLEVELAND.— <i>Cleveland</i> —Collamer 23 00	MISSOURI.— <i>Palmyra</i> —Moberly 2 00;
COLUMBUS.— <i>Wooster</i> —Hopewell 17 75; Nashville 10 75; Orange and Polk 8 62 37 12	NEW JERSEY.— <i>Elizabeth</i> —Elizabeth 3d 3 40; Perth Amboy 13 50; Plainfield 1st 1 77; Pluckamin 99 cts; Roselle 1st 2 59. <i>Jersey City</i> —Hoboken 1st 10; Jersey City, Bergen 1st 47 51. <i>Monmouth</i> —Burlington 22 33. <i>Newark</i> —Newark 3d 25 07; Newark, Park 2 33. <i>New Brunswick</i> —Princeton 1st 27 90; Stockton 1 50. <i>West Jersey</i> —Williamstown 5 163 89
ERIE.— <i>Butler</i> —Muddy Creek 8 35. <i>Shenango</i> —Pulaski 11 63 19 98	NEW YORK.— <i>Hudson</i> —Goodwill 2 98; Middletown 1st 1 25; Middletown 2d 1 92; Scotchtown 1 21; West Town 1 69. <i>New York</i> —New York 4th ch Sab-sch 50 59 05
GENEVA.— <i>Cayuga</i> —Auburn 2d 50. <i>Chemung</i> —Elmira 1st 3 26. <i>Geneva</i> —Romulus 6 18. <i>Steuben</i> —Bath 11 01; Howard 2 50 72 95	PAOIFIC.— <i>Benicia</i> —Santa Rosa 7 50. <i>Los Angeles</i> —Santa Barbara, from L Ould 1 8 50
HARRISBURGH.— <i>Northumberland</i> —Hartleton 5 00	PHILADELPHIA.— <i>Chester</i> —Chester 3d 15. <i>Lackawanna</i> —Franklin 75 cts; Plains ch Sab-sch 16; Terrytown 4 50. <i>Lehigh</i> —Pottsville 2d 5; Shawnee 2 43 25
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.— <i>Bloomington</i> —Wenona 25. <i>Peoria</i> —Elmwood 2 70; John Knox 3 50; Lewis town 29 41; Oneida 5 10. <i>Springfield</i> —North Sangamon 5 70 71	PITTSBURGH.— <i>Blairsville</i> —New Alexandria 3 04. <i>Pittsburgh</i> —East Liberty 13 20; Oakdale 10; Pittsburgh, Shady Side 4 53 30 77
ILLINOIS, NORTH.— <i>Chicago</i> —Lake Forest 17 20. <i>Rock River</i> —Millersburgh 7 24 20	TENNESSEE.— <i>Holston</i> —Jonesboro 1 17. <i>Kingston</i> —New Providence 5 9 17
ILLINOIS, SOUTH.— <i>Alton</i> —Plainview 50 cts; Virden 1 05 1 55	TOLEDO.— <i>Bellefontaine</i> —Bucyrus 1 12. <i>Lima</i> —Delphos 24 cts 1 36
INDIANA, NORTH.— <i>Crawfordsville</i> —West Point 2. <i>Muncie</i> —Wabash 1 95 3 95	WESTERN NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> —Westfield 3 12. <i>Rochester</i> —Lima 1 12; Mount Morris 10; Rochester Central 10 11 24 33
INDIANA, SOUTH.—Indianapolis 3d 94 16; New Hope 2 75. <i>New Albany</i> —Lexington 2. <i>White Water</i> —New Castle 2 75 101 66	WISCONSIN.— <i>Milwaukee</i> —Manitowoc 1st 3 00
IOWA, NORTH.— <i>Cedar Rapids</i> —Mechanicsville 5; Vinton 1st 25 11; Wheatland 5 35 11	Total receipts in September, \$1,030 67
IOWA, SOUTH.— <i>Iowa</i> —Keokuk, Westminster 4 42	S. D. POWEL, Treasurer.
KANSAS.— <i>Emporia</i> —Wichita 4 10	

BOARD OF CHURCH ERECTION.

Corresponding Secretary, REV. H. R. WILSON, D.D., 23 Centre Street, New York.
Treasurer, NATHAN LANE, Esq., 69 Wall Street.

“These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.” In Christian ethics, there is no such thing as substituting one duty for another. If I owe two men, the prompt payment of the one will not *legally* or *justly* satisfy the other. The General Assembly has enjoined all their churches to make an annual contribution to *each* and *all* of the Boards. There are many churches that make it a matter of conscience to give regularly to some of the Boards, while to the Board of Church Erection they gave nothing, for the reason that inasmuch as they built their own sanctuaries without aid from this Board, other churches ought to do the same. On this ground they ought not to give to any of the Boards from whose Treasuries they have not received anything. But surely this is not the principle upon which either our prayers or alms are to be offered to God. These are the “offerings of God,” to build “*the Lord's house,*” in which His blessed gospel may be more effectually proclaimed and to greater numbers of people. It is not therefore to be considered a personal favor conferred upon these feeble churches to whom we give aid; but a service performed for the cause of Jesus Christ in the extension and up-building of *His kingdom*. This view of the subject greatly magnifies the importance of Church Erection, and shows its intimate and inseparable connection with all the other departments of church-work and worship. It seeks aid from none of the other Boards, but gives assistance to all of them, by placing churches that have hitherto, in their unsheltered condition, been absorbers, in a condition to contribute to all the Boards of our Church; but especially does it work to the advantage of Home Missions, by enlarging the congregations and strengthening the feeble churches of their missionaries, and soon lifting them to the point of self-support. On the contrary, who ever heard of a church that had no house of worship becoming self-supporting, or ceasing to need aid from the Board of Home Missions; and where is the instance of an unsheltered church contributing liberally to all our Boards? If, by securing a church building for a missionary, we enable him to preach to twice the number of hearers he had before, is it not equal to sending out and sustaining another missionary? Hear the testimony of some of these missionaries themselves:

One good brother says: “It is not merely the comfort of preaching in a warm house, instead of the open and cold barn of a place in which we used to meet, but the fact of addressing a congregation thrice as large as I have been accustomed to have for the last four years, that inspires me with new life, and makes me feel it a *privilege* rather than a *task* to preach. Often have I preached in great pain, and hurried through the service because of the uncomfortable and even distressing condition in which many of my hearers were placed—sitting upon a hard board, with no support for their backs, or crowded into a little room with no ventilation, and almost suffocated. But now, in their comfortable pews, they sit with patience, gladly drinking in the truth of God's word.”

Another says: “Seed dropped by the wayside may sometimes take root and grow, but it seldom if ever bears such delicious and abundant fruit as that which is sown in soil prepared for it, and where it receives regular culture. So I have found it here. My labors, formerly, were not wholly ineffectual, but very little fruit was visible; but since the completion of our sanctuary, not only has the attendance greatly increased, but more serious attention has been given to the

word preached, and the results of my labors have been fully quadrupled. We have commenced contributing to all the Boards and this is the last year we shall ask assistance from the Board of Home Missions."

Help us in our work, and it shall soon be so with many other churches now in a state of dependence and depression.

DONATIONS TO THE BOARD OF CHURCH ERECTION, SEPTEMBER 1874.

✠ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY.—*Albany*—Albany 1st 64 82; Ballston 8 23; Gloversville 1st 30 50; Saratoga Springs 1st Sab-sch 9 64. *Champlain*—Belmont 3. *Troy*—Cambridge 13 81.

ATLANTIC.—*Knox*—Macon, Washington Ave 5.
BALTIMORE.—*New Castle*—Cool Spring 7; Georgetown 10; Lower West Nottingham 17 25.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—*Syracuse*—Baldwinsville 1st, sp 12; Fulton 1st, add'l 29; Liverpool 1 85; Syracuse 1st Ward 65 cents. *Utica*—Rome 1st 25 09.

CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati*—Bethel 9; Glendale 25 75; Goshen 10; Pleasant Ridge 6 75; Sharonville 7 20; Springdale 15 80. *Portsmouth*—Hanging Rock 15; Portsmouth 1st 22 5.

CLEVELAND.—*Cleveland*—Cleveland 1st 55 56; Cleveland, Euclid St 44 50; Strongsville 2 08. *St. Clairsville*—Bealsville 7 40; Pothattan 5 60. *Steubenville*—Beech Spring 16; New Hagerstown 15.

COLUMBUS.—*Athens*—Bashan 1 35; Chester 1 85; Syracuse 4. *Columbus*—Lancaster 1st 6. *Wooster*—Ashland 37 30; Fredericksburgh 47 69. *Zanesville*—Roseville 4; Uniontown 1; Unity 3.

ERIE.—*Allegheny*—Allegheny 1st 63 24; Allegheny 2d 41 30; Springdale 23. *Butler*—Centre 4 56; Mt. Nebo 6 41; Muddy Creek 6 23; Pine Grove 1 91; Summit 4; Zelenople 5. *Clarion*—New Rehoboth 8; Perry 10 25. *Erie*—Corry 10; Fairview 10; Georgetown 6 06; Mercer 2d 14. *Kittanning*—Currie's Run 11 60; Rural Valley 7 71; Shrader's Grove 3 56; Late Lick 10; West Glade Run 10; Worthington 9. *Shenango*—Neshannock 17 40; Westfield 28 86.

GENEVA.—*Cayuga*—Victory 5. *Chemung*—Elmira 1st 6 48. *Geneva*—Victor 18 10. *Lyons*—Newark 28 84. *Steuben*—Bath 31 32; Corning 3 52.

HARRISBURGH.—*Huntingdon*—East Kishacoquillas 31; Williamsburgh 15. *Northumberland*—Berwick 5; Hartleton 5; Washington 9 72; Williamsport 2d 9 33.

ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—*Bloomington*—Paxton 10; Towanda 10. *Peoria*—John Knox 10 20; Prospect 27 15. *Schuyler*—Hamilton 14 10; Quincy, Westminster 14. *Springfield*—North Sangamon 5.

ILLINOIS, NORTH.—*Freeport*—Oregon 7 50; Willow Creek 23 10. *Rock River*—Camden 8; Camden Sab-sch 8; Fulton 71 cts.

ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—*Alton*—Plainview 75 cts; Virnden 2 07. *Cairo*—Du Quoin 3 67; Friendsville 1 74; Wabash 2 17.

INDIANA, NORTH.—*Logansport*—Plymouth 9; Remington 6. *Muncie*—Wabash 3 85.

INDIANA, SOUTH.—*Indianapolis*—Indianapolis 3d 64 37. *New Albany*—Lexington 4; Sharon Hill 2; Smyrna 2. *Vincennes*—Claiborne 6; Howesville 3 50; Worthington 10.

IOWA, NORTH.—*Cedar Rapids*—Mechanicsville 7. *Dubuque*—Winthrop 5. *Fort Dodge*—Glidden 9 50.

IOWA, SOUTH.—*Council Bluffs*—Dalmanutha, Calvary 65 cts. *Des Moines*—Chariton 10; Indianapolis 8 75; Winterset 13. *Iowa*—Keokuk 1st, Westminster 8 78. *Iowa City*—Malcom 1; Sugar Creek 4 50; Washington 6 94.

KANSAS.—*Neosho*—Geneva 1 50; Liberty 1; Ozark 1 50. *Topeka*—Oskaloosa 2 25.

KENTUCKY.—*Ebenezer*—Murphysville 5.

LONG ISLAND.—*Long Island*—Setauket 12; Southampton 25 30. *Nassau*—Huntingdon 2d 4 63; Smithtown 4 31; Woodhaven 4.

MICHIGAN.—*Detroit*—Detroit, Westminster 3 85; Stony Creek 16. *Lansing*—Lansing 1st 6 20; Mason 17 60. *Saginaw*—Au Sable and Oscoda 5 50.

MINNESOTA.—*Southern Minnesota*—Albert Lea 10 15. *St. Paul*—Minneapolis, Andrew 15; Minneapolis, Westminster 50 28, Sab-sch 11 98—62 26; Red Wing 1 33; St. Paul Central 6 68.

MISSOURI.—*Osage*—Tipton 7 35. *Ozark*—Salem 5. *Platte*—St. Joseph, Westminster, add'l 4 55.

NEW JERSEY.—*Elizabeth*—Clarksville 1 66; Elizabeth 3d 6 85; Elizabethport 18; Plainfield 1st 3 52; Pluckamin 1 96; Roselle 1st 3 45; Roselle 1st Sab-sch 1 66; Summit Central 4 30; Westfield 3 24. *Jersey City*—Paterson 1st 50; Rutherford Park, add'l 4 32. *Morris and Orange*—Madison 11 35. *Newark*—Montclair 1st 78 45; Newark, Park 4 62. *New Brunswick*—Flemington 62 86; Stockton 2. *Newton*—Blairstown 9 26; Montana 5 50; Sparta 6 18; Yellow Frame 2 51. *West Jersey*—Blackwoodtown 40; Salem 1st 60.

NEW YORK.—*Hudson*—Goodwill 5 92; Hamptonburgh 3 70; Middletown 1st 2 49; Middletown 2d 3 81; Montgomery 14 13; Scotchtown 5 06; Washingtonville 1st 4 63; West Town 3 35. *New York*—New York, Brick Chapel 40 17; New York, Church of the Sea and Land 46 cts. *North River*—Rondout 24 31. *Westchester*—Peekskill 1st 65 31; South Salem 20 45; Stamford 1st, add'l 25; Stamford 1st Sab-sch 12 69.

NEBRASKA.—*Omaha*—Omaha 2d 27 20.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Chester*—New London 3 88; West Chester 25 63. *Lackawanna*—Franklin 1 48; Gibson 4; Langeliff 5 40. *Lehigh*—Shenandoah 4. *Philadelphia North*—Doylestown and Deep Run, sp 28 46.

PITTSBURGH.—*Blairsville*—Braddock's 10; Greensburgh 22; Latrobe 14 45; Murraysville 12; New Alexandria 6 04; Pine Run 4. *Pittsburgh*—East Liberty 52 14; Hazlewood 11 28; Miller's Run 6 50; Mt Washington 5; Oakdale 10; Pittsburgh 2d 17 13; Pittsburgh 6th 30 33; Pittsburgh, Central 58; Pittsburgh, Shady Side 8 98; Sharon 10 50. *Redstone*—Fayette City 6; Little Red-tone 15; Long Run 12; Round Hill 2 78. *Washington*—Bethlehem 6; Hookstown 8; Mount Prospect 29 60. *West Virginia*—Sistersville 4.

TENNESSEE.—*Holston*—Jonesboro 2 30; Timber Ridge 7 cts. *Kingston*—Maryville 2d 1.

TOLEDO.—*Bellefontaine*—Bellefontaine 1st 1 76; Bucyrus 2 22. *Huron*—Fostoria 5 07.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—Fredonia 12; Westfield 6 21. *Genesee*—Portageville 3. *Niagara*—Albion 1st 16 71. *Rochester*—Genesee Central 20 09; Lima 2 23; Mount Morris 15.

WISCONSIN.—*Chippewa*—Neshannock 14. *Milwaukee*—Waukesha 13 50. *Wisconsin River*—Fancy Creek 2 50; Platteville 1 70; Richland City 1 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Miss Mary Vance, Glendale, Ohio 5.

Total receipts in September, 1874, \$3,048 32

NATHAN LANE, Treasurer.

RELIEF FUND FOR DISABLED MINISTERS, AND THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MINISTERS.

REV. GEORGE HALE, D.D., *Secretary.*

REV. CHARLES BROWN, *Treasurer.*

OFFICE, 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Whoso hath this world's good and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

A TIMELY WORD.

The following letter, from the wife of a minister who has worn himself out in missionary labors on the frontier, contains facts which have long been observed with pain. The great object of the Relief Fund is to provide a remedy as far as possible.

"I hope and pray that the letter from a minister's wife, published by you, may attract the notice of some of our more favored sisters, and incline them to open their hearts and purses. Sometimes myself and husband feel almost irreconciled to the tardiness with which the Church ministers to such as we. In fact, were our merciful Father to submit the choice to us, we would rather go to our rest than be thus dependent, though we feel that ours, as well as that of many others, is a just claim. When I think of such cases as you thus lay before us, my heart *aches*. In your remarks before the Assembly, you say you want every young man who enters the ministry to feel assured that he and his loved ones will be cared for in old age and sickness by the Church he serves. Truly if ever my heart uttered a sincere prayer, it is that that day may come, for well do I know by observation in my own family and in other home missionary families, how our sons persistently shrink from entering upon a life-work, the close of which leaves them in poverty and destitution and sickness, to depend upon charity. I often feel grieved that my child has not that measure of faith that would enable him to look beyond this present world for his reward in choosing a profession, but he always says it requires a larger degree of consecration than prevails at this period for any young man to enter the ministry who *knows* and has *felt* what he has in sharing his parent's hardships and trials. This is not a solitary case, I can assure you; and I wish our beloved Church could *feel* as I feel it, and minister more cheerfully and promptly to those who have spent all their living in preaching the gospel to the poor. I suppose the application in our behalf is before you. We commit it and you, and all who, like us, are needy, to Him whose ear is ever open to the cry of his children. Yours in Christian fellowship."

Ye who have hearts to feel, eyes to weep, lips to pray, hands to work, and money to give, HASTEN TO THE HELP OF THE RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER, 1874.

✠ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

ALBANY. — *Albany* — Albany 6th 18; Galway 14 25; Greenbush 20 45; Johnstown 41 24; Kingsboro 22 25; Mariaville 8. *Troy* — Troy, Westminster 3; Troy, Woodside 21 60.

BALTIMORE. — *Baltimore* — Baltimore 12th 10; Baltimore, Brown Memorial 28 67; Fallstown 7. *New Castle* — Christiana 3 50; Cool Spring 8; Elkton 17 85; Georgetown 6; Green Hill 8 50; Millford 9 20; Port Penn 10; White Clay Creek an i Head of Christiana 22; Wilmington, Olivet 5. *Washington City* — Washington 6th, from "M S" 20.

CENTRAL NEW YORK. — *St. Lawrence* — Brasher

Falls 8; Canton 17 11; Heuvelton 6. *Syracuse* — Rev G S Boardman 10; Liverpool 1 35; Syracuse, Park Central 31. *Utica* — Oneida 17 90; Utica, Bethany 135; Westernville 7 75.

CINCINNATI. — *Cincinnati* — Cincinnati, Avondale 107; Lebanon 16; Montgomery 14; Pleasant Run 6. *Dayton* — Dayton, 3d St 69; Springfield 1st 91 02. *Portsmouth* — Red Oak 5 25.

CLEVELAND. — *Mahoning* — Canfield 11 50. *St. Clairsville* — Crab Apple 12; Mt Pleasant 24 41; Powhattan 4; Rock Hill 15. *Steubenville* — Carrolton 7; Oak Ridge 6 20; Potter Chapel 5; Steubenville 1st 17 50.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus—London 16. Marion—Liberty 6; Richwood 6. Wooster—Apple Creek 21 50; Shelby 5 40. Zanesville—Martinsburgh 11 63; Zanesville 1st 17 32.

ERIE.—Allegheny—Allegheny. Providence 11 81; Bellevue 10 31; Industry 3 15; Leetsdale 67 82; New Salem 8 43; Sewickley 45; Tarentum 13 22. Butler—Martinsburgh 5; Muddy Creek 6 58; New Salem 10; Pleasant Valley 7 65; Scrib Grass 14. Clarion—Clarion 21 21; Leatherwood 14; Licking 21; Oak Grove 4 25. Erie—Corry 8; East Greene 3 60; Fairfield 7; Fairview 7; Franklin 40; Pleasantville 18 10. Kittanning—Elder's Ridge 12; Elderton 9 34; Gladd Run 25. Shenango—Clarksville 37. 28; Westfield 24 23; West Middlesex 12 36.

GENEVA.—Cayuga—Cayuga 11 85; Victory 6. Chemung—Burdett 7; Elmira 1st 4 72. Geneva—Newfield 3 23; Phelps 1st, including 10 from "a friend" 26. Steuben—Bath 86 37.

HARRISBURGH.—Carlisle—Chambersburgh, Falling Spring 150; Gettysburgh, including 4 from Sab-sch 23 30; Greencastle, 45; Mechanicsburgh 22. Huntingdon—Alexandria 45; Bethel 8 50; Birmingham 42 20; Milesburgh 11; Milroy 38; Moshannon 1 16; Snow Shoe 3 10; Saxton and Yellow Creek 11 50; Shade Gap 4 50; Spruce Creek 74 35; Williamsburgh 15. Northumberland—Hartleton 5 12; Mahoning 7 03, Miss M A Montgomery 10, Mrs A A Geisinger 10=27 03; Mifflinsburgh 7 06; New Berlin 5 25.

ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—Bloomington—Bement 10; Chenoa 9. Peoria—Elmwood 2 70; John Knox 6; Knoxville 16 67; Princeville 18 83. Schuyler—Camp Creek 6 20; Daddsville 5 50; Ebenezer 12; Hamilton 10; Quincy, Westminster 2; Warsaw 1st 6 65; Wytke 5 90. Springfield—Farmington 6 70; North Sangamon 5; Springfield 1st 46 87.

ILLINOIS, NORTH.—Chicago—Joliet Central 7. Freeport—Freeport 3d German 3 85; Marengo 9 42; Oregon 5; Rockford, Westminster 30. Ottawa—Ottawa 1st 8; Waterman 2. Rock River—Camden Sab-sch 8; Edginton 9 50; North Henderson 9 30; Pleasant Ridge 2 50; Princeton 1st 17 70; Woodhull 13.

ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—Alton—Alton 1st 15 70; Blair 3; Plainview 65 cts; Virden 1 51. Cairo—Enfield 5; Friendsville 1 26; Richview 3 10; Wash 1 58. Mattoon—Charleston 12; Prairie Bird 6.

INDIANA, NORTH.—Crawfordsville—Bethany 17 35; Covington 1st 5 25; Covington 2d 1. Fort Wayne—Warsaw 4 50. Muncie—New Hope 1 25; Wabash 2 83.

INDIANA, SOUTH.—Indianapolis—R and S M Hawley 2; Columbus 6 50; Southport 5 35; Union 6 18. New Albany—Charleston 5 50; Hanover 10; Jeffersonville 42 60; Lexington 5; Pleasant Township 3 25; Sharon Hill 1; Vevay 5. Vincennes—Bethany 5; Poland 2 65. White Water—Richmond 16 75.

IOWA, NORTH.—Cedar Rapids—Cedar Rapids 1st 56 17; Clarence 4 50; Clinton 15 50; Lynn Grove 5; Marion 10; Springfield 2 50. Dubuque—Epworth 2; Farley 4; Hopkinton 8.

IOWA, SOUTH.—Council Bluffs—Dalmantha 60 cts; Missouri Valley 3 50. Iowa—Birmingham 5; Burlington 1st 33 25; Keokuk, Westminster 6 41. Iowa City—Tipton 1st 23. Nebraska City—Plattsmouth 9 35. Omaha—Omaha 2d 31 80.

KANSAS.—Emporia—Burlingame 5 25. Topeka—Topeka 1st 36.

KENTUCKY.—Louisville—Pewee Valley 21.

LONG ISLAND.—Brooklyn—Brooklyn, Classon Ave 171 61. Long Island—Amagansett 3 56; Southampton 39 75. Nassau—Huntingdon 1st 45 62; Islip 5.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit—Detroit, Westminster 2 83; Southfield 3 27; Wing Lake 5 73. Monroe—Blissfield 5 63; Monroe 1st 20; Palmyra 1 81. Saginaw—Bennington 4 50; Wenona 8.

MINNESOTA.—Mankato—South Bend 2 65. St. Paul—Empire 98 cts; Eureka 3 25; Farming-

ton 2 05; Minneapolis 1st 7 03; St Paul Central 4 88; Stillwater 2d 16. Southern Minnesota—Fremont 5.

MISSOURI.—Palmyra—Moberly 2.

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Cranford 10; Elizabeth 3d 6; Perth Amboy 42; Plainfield 1st 2 57; Pluckamin 1 43; Roselle 1st 3 73. Jersey City—Hackensack 1st 14; Jersey City, Prospect Ave 10 53; Paterson 1st 50. Monmouth—Freehold 1st 26 56. Morris and Orange—Morri-town, South St 178 39; Orange 2d 118 76. Newark—Newark, Park 3 37; Newark, Wickliffe 5 63. New Brunswick—Flemington 54 08; Princeton 2d 78 31; Stockton 2; Trenton 1st 164; Trenton 5th 13 75. West Jersey—Absecon 2; Bridgeton West 24; Fislerville 25; Woodbury 31 25.

NEW YORK.—Hudson—Goodwill 4 32; Hopewell 19; Middletown 1st 1 82; Middletown 2d 2 78; Scotchtown 1 74; West Town 2 45. North River—New Hamburg 35; Pleasant Plain 15 78. Westchester—Mt Kisco 12 80.

PACIFIC.—San Francisco—San Francisco, Howard St 7.

PHILADELPHIA.—Chester—Coatesville 29; Oxford 43 50; Penningtonville 4; Upper Octorara 23 70. Lackawanna—Canton 11; Franklin 1 08; Orwell 6; Rushville 2; Stevensville 2. Lehigh—Eckley 15; Mauch Chunk 1st 21 31; Pottsville 2d 5; Reading 1st 117 78; Upper Lehigh 13. Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2d 77 58. Philadelphia Central—Philadelphia, Bethesda 35 45; Philadelphia Central 28 47; Philadelphia, Kensington 52; Philadelphia, Princeton 50. Philadelphia, North—Huntingdon Valley 4. Westminster—Bellevue 12 50; Slate Ridge 12 07. Western Africa—Monrovia 1st 6.

PITTSBURGH.—Blairsville—Beulah 35; Irwin 12; New Alexandria 4 90; Penn 4 14; Unity 20 50. Pittsburgh—Bethany 30; East Liberty 21 13; Montours 27; Mt Olive 5 59; Pittsburgh 1st 187 45; Pittsburgh 2d 12 59; Pittsburgh 3d 75 29; Pittsburgh, Bellefield 28 82; Pittsburgh, Shady Side 6 56. Redstone—Belle Vernon 11; Long Run 10; Mt Pleasant 20 20; Pleasant Unity 10 75. Washington—Bethlehem 5; Forks of Wheeling 40; Hookstown 7; Upper Ten Mile 17; Waynesburgh 18 87. West Virginia—Newburgh 4.

TENNESSEE.—Holston—Jonesboro 1 69. Kingston—Clover Hill 1; New Providence 9.

TOLEDO.—Bellevue—Buck Creek 12; Bucyrus 1 62. Huron—Bloomfield 6 23; Melmore 5; Norwalk 22. Lima—Delphos 36 cts; Sidney 1st 12 90. Maumee—Perrysburgh 13 45; West Bethesda 15.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—Buffalo—Dunkirk 10; Fredonia 1st 30; Sherman 15 25; Westfield 4 54. Genesee—Leroy 1st 19; Portageville 3 45. Rochester—Brookport 35 62; Genesee Central 14 67; Lima 1 63; Mount Morris 10; Rochester 3d 32 43.

WISCONSIN.—Chippewa—Hudson 1st 8; La Crosse 1st 7; La Crosse North 2 08. Milwaukee—Barton 11; Janesville 15 35; Milwaukee, Calvary 33; Waukesha 16. Winnebago—De Pere 9 60. Wisconsin River—Lowville 7 75; Platteville 2 32.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Pa, Philadelphia, from "J W M" 100; Ill, Sterling, from Lidie and Charlie 3; Interest on deposits 98 15; N Y, Troy, Mrs Mary Kerr 5; Pa, Germantown, Dr Wm Ashmead 100; Md, Fallstown, Miss M A Levering 5; N Y, Lansingburgh, Mrs Rev George P Tyler 5; Mich, Tecumseh, Rev J R Young 25; Ohio, South Salem, Miss C C Boies 10; D C, Washington, "Anonymous" 2; Ohio, Adams' Mills, Mr Hamilton Scott 10; N J, Flemington, "C" 1; from "A B M" 5; Conn, New London, Miss M A Westcott 2; Ill, Joliet, E G Moore 5; from "R" 2 20; Phila, W Dwight Bell, Esq 50.

Total receipts in September 1874, \$6,461 34

CHARLES BROWN, Treasurer,
Office, 1334 Chestnut Street, Phila.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON FREEDMEN.

REV. A. C. McCLELLAND, *Cor. Secretary*, Box 1246, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 REV. JAS. ALLISON, D.D., *Treasurer*, Lock Box 24, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 E. G. WOODWARD, Esq., *Receiving Agent*, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS.

In September of last year, \$1,121.27; in September of this year, \$616.91. From April 1st to September 1st, last year, \$17,089.07; in the same period this year, \$15,282.85.

The amount contributed last year by our Church for her work among the Freedmen was over \$3,000 less than she gave for this cause during the preceding year, and the figures given above go to show that for the first six months of the present year, she has contributed still less than she did during the same period last year. To continue this decrease must result in *debt*, or *reduction of work*. Of the former, the work has had four years of sad experience; is the Presbyterian Church willing for the latter? Her gifts for the moral and mental culture of these lowly people must soon answer. No people plead so earnestly for church and school privileges; shall they be denied?

FROM THE FIELD.

LIGHT AND SHADE.—A colored missionary at L—, in South Carolina, says:

“The work here is such as gives me much encouragement at this time, feeling that the Master has smiled upon my endeavors and favored me with his aid. There now seems to be a reaction at Mt. P— church. At a late meeting a united request was made that the work be carried on here as before. One of the old stand-bys who had gone away has returned, and is taking a very active part in doing all he can to aid me, and is very anxious for us to have a good church here. Also a young man from the Baptist church has joined us. He is quite delighted, and is taking lessons from me. I have great hopes of his becoming very useful. So with these two on hand, I feel quite different, and trust that God will bless us and help us on. The other churches are all doing well. * * * *

“The Lord has again afflicted me. While on my way to Presbytery, the angel messenger of the Good Shepherd visited my dwelling, and carried to the mansion on high another lamb to the Saviour's bosom—Rachel Amelia, my infant child. I wrote some time ago that she was sick. I was very reluctant about leaving, but very anxious to attend Presbytery. * * * Oh, how many are the ills of this present scene of misery! No marvel the patriarch exclaimed, ‘I would not live away.’ I never did reach Blackstock;” [where his presbytery met;] “we were entirely water-bound. * * * I was away four and a half days. My child died and was buried before I got home. However, ‘the Judge of all the earth will do right.’ Amen. Let his will be done.”

Twice has this brother been thus bereaved in his absence on duty.

ENCOURAGED.—A colored missionary at G—, North Carolina, says:

“During this quarter I have preached several times at all of our churches. And while there are many things not as they should be, yet, on the whole, there is much to cheer and encourage the heart. Not least among the many items of encouragement is the very friendly spirit shown by our white friends. Indeed I don't know what to make of it. When I think of the disorder, confusion, and riots that prevail in the South generally, and compare this with our quiet, peaceable, and friendly neighbors and homes, I am overcome with amazement.

“On the 27th of September we held communion in L—, and received one adult on examination. He was a long time struggling, but said he was glad he could now pray in his family as a father, husband, and Christian. The largest congregations I have seen for twelve months assembled in L— on Sabbath. There was no room for the people in the church, and many turned away. Our L— church is in very good condition; only the people complain sadly for more preaching.

"M—— church is doing better than for a long time, but they are complaining because they can't have preaching every Sabbath, and a teacher. One of our day scholars, who taught almost wholly at G—— since I came, is now teaching ten miles from G——, with sixty scholars for his first month. He expects one hundred before Christmas. The demand for teachers is very great."

This demand our parochial and higher schools are doing much to supply, not with mere educators, but with *Christian* educators.

STILL PROSPERING.—A colored missionary in the city of W——, North Carolina, heard from in the *Record* for October, under "A Season of Grace," now writes:

"It affords me special pleasure to inform you that the Lord is still prospering me in my labors here. Meetings are all well attended. Eight persons were received by the session on profession of faith, Wednesday evening last. The Sabbath-school is in good condition."

Another in the same State writes:

"We have just closed a very pleasant communion at Mount Vernon. Nine were added to the church. The collection was the largest ever received at any one time. The amount was twenty-five dollars." Concerning this church we take the following from the *Christian Freedman* for October: "Very Encouraging.—The Mount Vernon church pays its pastor, Rev. W. J. Williams, in full for half his time. When the subscription was made everybody had a mind to give; the sum reached was astonishing—\$490. Sixty odd dollars were paid down."

A colored missionary at C——, in Tennessee, writes:

"Our protracted efforts have closed, with the addition of nineteen to the church—seventeen to S—— and two to Mount T——." And another at the city of K——, in the same State, reporting for the month, says:

"We have held weekly meetings for the young people, to read and explain the Scriptures. Many of them are taking quite a deep interest in the exercise, which I hope will be made a blessing to them."

DONATIONS AT PITTSBURGH FOR FREEDMEN IN SEPTEMBER 1874.

⚡ Synods in SMALL CAPITALS—Presbyteries in *italics*—Churches in Roman.

- ALBANY.—*Albany*—Saratoga Springs 2d 1 67.
CENTRAL NEW YORK.—*Otsego*—Franklin 63 cts.
Utica—Vernon Centre 70 cts.
CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati*—Walnut Hills 1st 5 48;
College Hill 8.
(CLEVELAND.—*Cleveland*—Rome 46 cts. *Mahoning*—Poland 45.
ERIE.—*Kittanning*—Apollo 1st 14; *Eldersridge* 13 60. *Butler*—Centre 1 31.
GENEVA.—*Steuben*—Cohocton 3; *Pultney* 5;
Myron Hurlbut 56 cts. *Chemung*—Elmira 1st 2 80.
HARRISBURGH.—*Huntingdon*—Shaver's Creek 2;
Bedford, Legacy of Mrs E N B 91 cts; *Lewis-*
town 9 14. *Carlisle*—Waynesboro 2 14. *North-*
umberland—Northumberland 3 07.
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL.—*Schuyler*—Westminster 2.
ILLINOIS, NORTH.—*Rock River*—Peniel 9 50.
ILLINOIS, SOUTH.—*Cairo*—Shawneetown 1 07;
Grand Tower 38 cts. *Mattoon*—Prairie Home 3 85; *Tuscola* 2 92.
INDIANA, NORTH.—*Muncie*—Wabash 2 01.
IOWA, SOUTH.—*Iowa*—Keokuk, Westminster 4 45; *Kossuth* 1 05. *Council Bluffs*—Corning 3 90.
KENTUCKY.—*Louisville*—Louisville, Walnut St 69 cts.
LONG ISLAND.—*Long Island*—Huntington 1st 49 75.
MICHIGAN.—*Saginaw*—Bay City 2 39.
MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul*—Farmington 1 70; *Empire* 1 40; *Eureka* 1.
MISSOURI.—*Palmyra*—Bird's Eye Ridge 42 cts;
Sullivan 1st 46 cts.
NEW JERSEY.—*New Brunswick*—Trenton 1st 75;
Stockton 1. *Elizabeth*—Pluckamin 81 cts; *Sum-*
mit West 1 65; *Westfield* 2 56. *Newark*—New-

ark Park 1 46. *Jersey City*—Tenafly 2 26. *Morris* and *Orange*—Morristown 1st 6 90. *West Jersey*—Williamstown 6.

NEW YORK.—*Boston*—Londonderry 10 50. *Hudson*—Middletown 1st 2 91; *Cochecton* 1st 11 cts; *Good Will* 1st 2 80; *Palisades* 1; *Hamptonburgh* 1 77. *North River*—Colony 18 44.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Lehigh*—South Bethlehem 3; *Shawnee* 2. *Lackawanna*—Rome 1; *Liberty* 62 cts. *Chester*—Media 1 54. *Westminster*—Mt Joy 1st 4.

PITTSBURGH.—*Pittsburgh*—East Liberty 76 40; *Shady Side* 1 70; *Monongahela City* 21 21; *Brad-*
docks's 11. *Washington*—Cross Creek 33 35; *Wheel-*
ing 4th 11 cts. *Blairsville*—New Alexan-*dria* 2 54.

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fontaine 1st 1 90. *Huron*—Republic 37 cts.
Lima—Delphos 37 cts.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Niagara*—Porter 11.
Buffalo—Buffalo, Westminster 7 34; *Westfield* 1 91. *Rochester*—Rochester Central 8 86; *Dan-*
v.ille 20 50.

WISCONSIN.—*Milwaukee*—Delafield 33 cts; *Ota-*
tawa 33 cts. *Winnebago*—Horicon 2.

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